

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2494.

HONGKONG'S PLAGUE IS THE WORST SINCE THAT OF NINE YEARS AGO

Eight Officers of a British Battleship Are Among Its White Victims.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

HONGKONG, June 11.—The present visitation of the bubonic plague is the worst which has occurred here since the widespread epidemic of 1894. The mortality among the Chinese is alarming, but it is not confined to them. The plague is also spreading among the whites. Eight officers of the British battleship Oceanic are among those attacked.

KALKASKA, Mich., June 11.—Mary McNight, who is under arrest here charged with murder, confesses to the poisoning of her brother and his wife and baby. It is believed that she has poisoned eight others, two of her husbands being among the victims.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—The crisis from the flood has passed. Three thousand refugees have been sheltered here. At Belleville, Ill., 2,000 are being cared for. The St. Louis refugees are being fed on government rations.

SOFIA, June 11.—Turkish Bashi Bazouks have looted the town of Enige and massacred three hundred villagers.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Minister Conger's protest against Count Cassini's statement about the Manchurian issue is ill-founded and the State Department will make no protest to Russia.

MORENCI, Ariz., June 11.—The strikers disarmed the guards and committed depredations on the mining property. The arrival of troops has restored order.

SOFIA, June 11.—The Sultan has released 1400 Bulgarian prisoners. The Bulgarians are hopeful of an early settlement of the Macedonian question.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Reliance defeats the Constitution and Columbia easily in a race fifteen miles to the windward and return.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Negotiations are on to dispose of the Philippine copper coinage by private sale to Spain.

MANILA, P. I., June 11.—Guillermo has been captured.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—President Roosevelt was here today and attended the wedding of Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of Senator M. A. Hanna, to J. H. McCormick. The wedding was a great function and the presence of the President was commented upon by some as showing the cordial relations existing between the President and Senator Hanna.

The wedding of Miss Hanna and McCormick is the outgrowth of a romance extending over seven years. Young McCormick is a son of Robert C. McCormick, former ambassador at Vienna, and now ambassador at St. Petersburg, and a grandson of the late Joseph Medill, founder of the Chicago "Tribune." The first meeting of the young people was at Thomasville, Georgia, when McCormick was there with his grandfather, Mr. Medill, and Miss Hanna with her father while he was engaged in making the first round-up of the Southern Republican delegates just prior to McKinley's first presidential campaign. Mr. McCormick is now on the editorial staff of the Chicago "Tribune." He is twenty-five years old. A year ago Miss Hanna christened the cruiser Cleveland at its launching at Bath, Maine. She is an accomplished equestrienne and a splendid shot, one of her exploits being the shooting of a wild cat while "coon" hunting in Chicago. She is twenty-one years old.

LONDON, England, June 10.—The scenes in the House of Commons today were anything but cheering for supporters of Secretary Chamberlain's protection policy for Great Britain. During the discussion of the new policy today the leaders of every party in the House of Commons made vigorous speeches against the Chamberlain proposal.

NEW YORK, June 10.—There were violent stock declines today and an avalanche of selling orders. The cause was in the floods and grain shortages.

LONDON, June 10.—A dexterous speech by Balfour tonight temporarily smoothed over the Cabinet crisis. This relieves Chamberlain of the necessity of resigning. The Commons defeated the preferential program. The premier is non-committal regarding his policy.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., June 10.—Two-thirds of the city are submerged under ten feet of water. Heroic efforts to save the levee failed. Seven negroes have been shot to death for looting.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—This city is virtually under martial law.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The Eppinger creditors have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Henry Wadsworth has been appointed receiver. Byington, a heavy creditor, intimates possible grand jury action.

MORENCI, Ariz., June 10.—The trouble at the mines was caused by unruly Mexicans and Italians and was precipitated by the eight hour law. Wages were cut down to an eight hour basis. Troops are hurrying here.

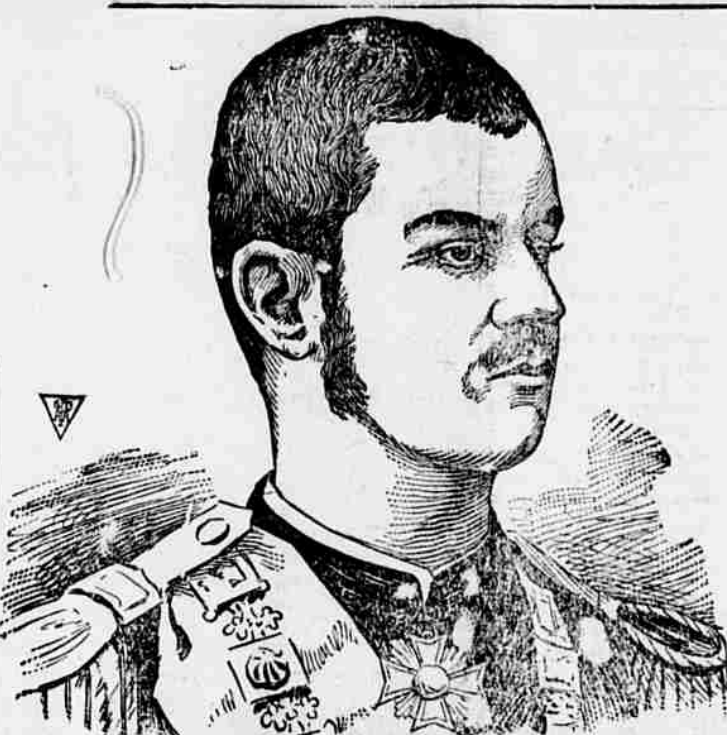
WASHINGTON, June 10.—Russia declines to receive American aid for the Kichineff victims, saying there are ample means for the purpose at home.

VANCOUVER, June 10.—At the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of Canada, Rev. Mr. Fletcher was elected moderator.

LAS VEGAS, June 10.—A cloudburst raised the Pecos river suddenly today, washing away bridges and drowning nine people at Chase Creek.

SERVIA'S KING, QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY MURDERED AT NIGHT

AT midnight King Alexander of Serbia was assassinated by troops who surrounded the palace. His Queen, her sisters, her young brother, three ministers, the Premier, and many of the Royal Guard met a like fate. A cannon shot as the church bells tolled the hour of midnight precipitated the massacre. The soldiers immediately proclaimed a new constitution and made the descendent of the long line of pretenders, Karageorgevitch, king. The populace of the Servian capital show no sorrow for the dead.



THE LATE KING ALEXANDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

A BLOODY COUP D'ETAT.

BELGRADE, Servia, June 11, 5:43 P. M.—King Alexander, Queen Draga, the latter's sisters, her younger brother (Lieut. Lunjevitch), the Premier, three Ministers of the crown and a large number of the Royal Guard were surprised in the palace at midnight and all quietly slain by Servian troops. A few minutes sufficed to accomplish a military revolution which wiped out the Obrenovitch dynasty.

Just as the midnight bell was striking, bringing in the anniversary of the day that Prince Michael Obrenovitch was assassinated, a cannon shot was fired as a signal and the troops entered the palace on their bloody errand. They also surrounded the ministerial residences.

After the assassinations the troops proclaimed the abrogated constitution of April 6, 1901, as the organic law of the land and elected the pretender, Prince Karageorgevitch, King. The Prince has been living temporarily in Geneva, Switzerland.

The tragedy is believed to be the result of the recent suspension of the constitution by King Alexander and his refusal to abdicate.

Very little sorrow is shown anywhere by the Servian populace. They consider that a mad and unjust dynasty has met its just end.

The city is under the complete control of the soldiers but is comparatively quiet.

BODIES MUTILATED.

BERLIN, June 11, 9:45 P. M.—Specials from Belgrade state that the bodies of the King and Queen were mutilated and the palace wrecked by dynamite.

BELGRADE, June 11.—Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 15th to confirm Prince Peter as King.

HOW THE SOVEREIGNS DIED.

BELGRADE, June 11.—The prime conspirators in the assassination of the Royal family and the Ministers were members of the new Pro-Russian Cabinet. Conspirators within the palace aided the troops. Colonel Naumovics burst the doors of the Royal apartments and presented a form of abdication to the King containing the statement that, in wedding Queen Draga, he had married a public



THE LATE QUEEN DRAGA.

prostitute. Colonel Naumovics told him that he had degraded the throne and must abdicate. The King's answer was to draw a revolver and kill Naumovics. The gathered officers, members of the conspiracy, then opened fire on the Royal couple, who fell together, mortally wounded. The King lived for several hours but the Queen expired almost instantly.

QUEEN NATALIE PROSTRATED.

PARIS, June 11.—Queen Natalie, the former sovereign of Servia and mother of the dead King Alexander, is prostrated by the news from Belgrade.

Ex-Queen Natalie, widow of the late King Milan, has had a life filled with sorrow. She was divorced from Milan and when he was forced to abdicate and lived away from Servia—a life of gambling and drunkenness—she paid his debts. The late Queen Draga had been one of her ladies in waiting. She had been banished from Servia by her dissolute King and during her absence the poor, young Alexander was trained to a life of vice by his father. When she was allowed to return to Servia Milan had been banished. She found herself in a palace where her own son loved her lady-in-waiting more than he did his mother. She did a fatal thing. She expelled Draga. She thus made an enemy and when Draga completely won the heart of the King and the marriage took place poor Natalie had to again leave the country. She had a large private fortune, and, although much of this went to pay Milan's debts, she has managed to be fairly comfortable since.

THE NEW KING.

BELGRADE, Servia, June 11.—King Peter Karageorgevitch is said to be on the way to take up the reins of government. He is one of the pretenders of that name who have harrassed the Servian throne for years. He is a descendent of "Black George," who led the Servian peasants in their first revolt against Turkish rule. His name is a household word with the peasantry throughout the kingdom.

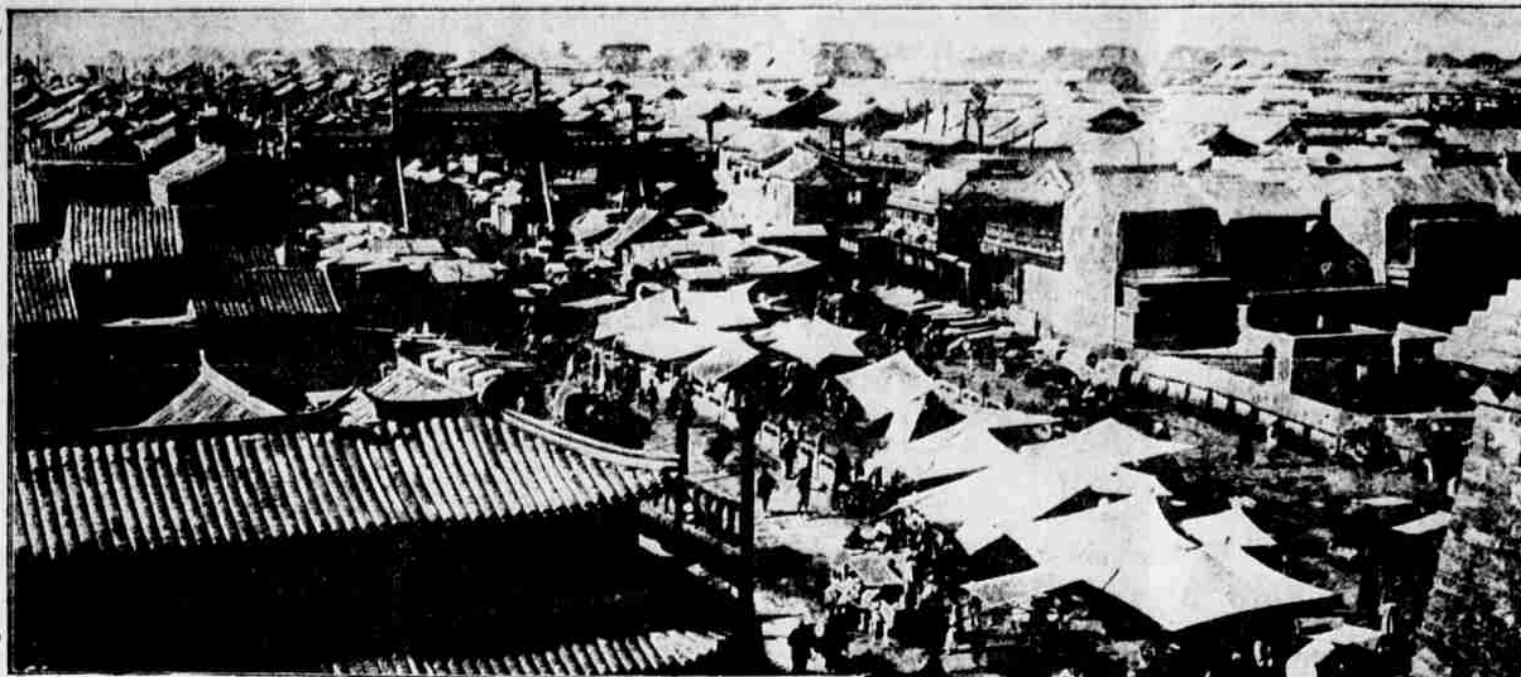
The new king led a small revolution in Servia a year ago but on that occasion there was treachery among his followers, his leading general was killed, the revolution was easily suppressed and he fled to Geneva, where he has since resided and maintained a constant correspondence with the Servian officers who have now given him the throne by a bloody coup d'etat.

MARKS AN AWFUL ANNIVERSARY.

BELGRADE, Servia, June 11.—The assassination of the royal family marks a great anniversary. On the same date in the year 1868 Prince Michael Obrenovitch, ruler of Servia, was assassinated in Belgrade. His successor, King Milan, caused the execution of fourteen of those connected with the murder and Prince Karageorgevitch was arrested for complicity but after six months' imprisonment was acquitted and released.

(Continued on page 5.)

BIG FIRE AT THE CHINESE CAPITAL



VIEW OF THE CITY OF PEKING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PEKING, China, June 9.—Two government buildings containing four million taels have been destroyed by fire. It is believed a good portion of the treasure will be saved.

CHAMBERLAIN MAY RESIGN HIS SECRETARYSHIP

The Total Collapse in Parliament of the Protectionists May Have That Result.

LONDON, June 9.—In the debate on the corn tax the protectionists were routed. It is rumored as a consequence that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain will resign.

IF ONE CANAL CAN'T BE HAD ANOTHER WILL DO

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Unless the United States of Colombia shows a disposition to ratify the Panama Canal treaty, negotiations for the opening of the Nicaragua canal route will be resumed with Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Howze Must Stand Trial.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Major Howze has been ordered from Porto Rico to Manila to undergo an investigation of the charges made against him of cruelty to the Filipinos.

Major W. J. Howze is accused of having authorized the brutal and fatal whipping of several natives held as prisoners at Laog, Luzon, in the Spring of 1900. "Politics" in the army is said to be the cause for the bringing of these charges at this late day. When the charges were recently made Major Howze demanded a court of inquiry, but the secretary of war refused on the ground that the court would have to be held in the Philippines and that he did not think Major Howze was guilty. He ordered additional inquiries made in the Philippines though, and the result of these probably caused today's order for the inquiry to be made.

Venezuelan Revolution Ended.

CARACAS, June 9.—The revolution has ended.

When General Mattos landed in Venezuela this last time it was understood that, with strong foreign backing, he would make a desperate attempt to wrest the presidency from Castro. A month ago he was at Coro and had a force of eleven thousand men under his command, but the above cablegram indicates that he has lost. It was known that there were dissensions among the generals serving under him, and this was more probably the cause of his downfall than any force that Castro sent against him.

Big Fire in Florida.

WESTPALO, Fla., June 9.—This town was swept by a conflagration to-day, the loss to hotels, stores and other structures amounting to \$750,000.

Negroes Pay the Penalty.

FORREST, Miss, June 9.—Five negroes were killed here to-day and ten thrashed for the murder in ambush of a white man.

Peru's Gold Standard.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The gold standard has been successfully in its operations in Peru.

HUNDREDS NEAR ST. LOUIS STARVING AND HOMELESS

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The river is rising again and the situation is critical. Hundreds of people are homeless and starving and the work of rescue is slow.

A Governor Married.

KANSAS CITY, June 9.—Governor Bailey of Missouri was married today to Mrs. B. Weed.

The marriage of Governor W. J. Bailey, of Kansas, to Mrs. Weed is simply the carrying out of an election promise by the former. When W. J. Bailey was a candidate for Governor and D. J. Hanna for Lieutenant-Governor, it was discovered that both were single men. Country papers in all parts of the state attacked them, and half the women in the state were talking about the sad prospect of having a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor who were bachelors. This matter was talked of so much that both finally announced that they would marry if they were elected. They were inaugurated in January of this year, and Governor Bailey is the first of the pair to keep the ante-election pledge.

A New Philippine Judge.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Finley Johnson succeeds Ladd as Supreme Court judge in the Philippines.

Judge Ladd resigned from the Philippine Supreme Court several weeks ago owing to illness. His successor has been a District Judge in the Philippines. Judge Finley Johnson is an Ohio man. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature from 1883 to 1887 and then removed to Michigan where, for the next twelve years, he was a member of the law faculty of the University of Michigan and for a portion of that time a member of the State Board of Education. He is forty-two years old.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Herman Wickersham, ex-President of the Lincoln Park Board, is a fugitive. Fifty thousand dollars of public funds in his possession were misused.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Watson Clark, District Auditor, has been arrested, charged with a defalcation of \$60,000 in District of Columbia funds.

PHOENIX, June 9.—Gov. Brodie has ordered the entire Territorial militia to Morenci, where 3500 miners are out on a strike.

GIBRALTAR, June 9.—A boiler explosion on board the British cruiser Good Hope seriously injured seven of the ship's crew.

BENIOUNIE, Algeria, June 9.—The Fiquig revolutionists report having lost 300 killed and 300 wounded in yesterday's battle with French troops.

MANILA, P. I., June 9.—The Philippine Commission has completed its work on an Act providing for the government of the Moros. The scheme adopted by the Commission gives the Moros practical autonomy with the independence of a colony. The government is placed under the direction of a Governor and Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 9.—Eighty-one firms in this city have yielded to the demands of the textile strikers, and a large body of men returned to work this morning. The strikers are demanding shorter hours and a ten per cent. wage increase. Six hundred firms, employing 90,000 operators, are affected by the labor troubles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Orders issued yesterday for Rear Admiral Sumner to proceed to Valparaiso have been revoked, and Sumner's squadron is held subject to the future commands of the Department.

It is quite probable that Colombia's delay in the ratification of the canal treaty may cause a change in the destination of the squadron. Serious political troubles are threatening at Bogota and at the Isthmus, which may require the presence of American ships to prevent an open outbreak.

LAHAINA WILL NO LONGER BE A SUB PORT OF ENTRY

Secretary Shaw Orders That Services of Deputy Collector Shall Be Discontinued After June 30th—Vessels Must Come Here Now.

Lahaina will not be a port of entry after the first day of July, 1903. Secretary of the Treasury L. M. Shaw has abolished the little Maui town as a sub-port in the district because no vessels ever enter there, and L. M. Vetlesen will be out of a \$1200 a year sinecure after the end of this month. This to be added to the other troubles of Lahaina, which culminated only a few months ago when the Legislature passed by her claims to the county seat of Maui and gave it to her rival, Wailuku.

Vessels, except inter-island boats, will hereafter come to Honolulu or go to Kahului before putting in at Lahaina, and a good sized protest is expected from the progressive people of that town over the indignity.

It all came about in this wise: Lahaina and Koloa were established as sub-ports of entry under the act of 1901, only conditionally. If there wasn't sufficient business to warrant the keeping of the ports, then the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to abolish them. Some time ago Collector Stackable took up the matter with reference to Lahaina, under instructions from Washington. He found that the port was not being used to any extent, and the receipts of the deputy collector wouldn't begin to pay the salary of an office boy, let alone \$1200 a year to a federal official. Hackfeld & Co. are the agents of the boats which do enter at Lahaina upon occasion, and inquiry was made of them as to the future. Collector Stackable learned that it wasn't likely that the port officer would have to enter another vessel for the remainder of the year, so he recommended that the sub-port of Lahaina be abolished.

Yesterday in the mail, an order was received from Secretary Shaw abolishing Lahaina as a sub-port, and incidentally cutting off the salary of the deputy collector after the 30th day of June.

In his order Secretary Shaw says that the sub-port of Lahaina, which was established March 3, 1901, "is hereby abolished, to take effect at the close of business on June 30, 1903, and the services of Love M. Vetlesen, Deputy Collector and Inspector No. 1, Class I, stationed at that place, are hereby discontinued to take effect at the close of business on the same date."

The above is all there is to the order, but it will be enough to keep the people of Lahaina busy for some days to come. As a matter of fact, it won't make such an awful lot of difference to the town. The two or three vessels that go there during the course of a year will simply have to go to Kahului or to Honolulu to enter, before proceeding to Lahaina. Hackfeld & Co. are already raising objections to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it will not be unlikely that a protest will be forwarded to Washington in regard to the matter.

STEAMSHIP MAN ON THE SIERRA

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Among the passengers en route to San Francisco on the Sierra yesterday was R. A. Alley, a Tacoma shipowner, who has been in Australia investigating the prospects for the establishment of a new line between Australia and Tacoma. Mr. Alley was entirely successful in his mission and expects to begin business with four new steamers immediately. At present Honolulu will not be included in the run though if conditions warrant it this city will be made a regular port of call. Mr. Alley is at the head of the firm of R. A. Alley & Co. and has connections with the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads. It is the intention to run from Vancouver and calls will be made also at Seattle and Tacoma. The new line will be a cargo one exclusively, and new ships have already been chartered for the purpose. They are of 5379, and 5387 gross register.

Other passengers of note on the Sierra are Mr. and Mrs. Barney Fagan, theatrical people, Commander N. G. McAllister of the British Navy, Captain Vincent and Captain F. A. Jones of the British army.

Hewitt, a celebrated Australian jockey, is also aboard, as is D. Price, New Zealand horseman, who goes to purchase horses for his stable. J. T. Peacock is a member of the New Zealand Parliament, and Mr. and Mrs. Allan Shaw are known in Honolulu, having been here with the World's Entertainers.

Of the passengers who stopped off at Honolulu the most prominent is Chas. Kaeger of the German government service. He will look into the sugar industry while here.

Changes of Captains.

Captain McDonald, formerly of the barkentine Fullerton, has been placed in command of the new oil-carrying steamer Whittier. Captain Keegan has been appointed to command the big schooner Frank W. Howe. Captain Marstens is the new master of the schooner Mahukona. Captain Olson has taken the steamer Grace Dollar, and Captain Ellefsen has been given command of the steamer Noyo. —Chronicle.

SIERRA WAS LATE IN STARTING

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

It was almost six o'clock before the Sierra got away yesterday afternoon with an unusually large number of prominent Honolulu people. The Sierra arrived early from the Colonies yesterday morning and docked at the Railroad wharf. She had nine lay over passengers for Honolulu.

B. F. Dillingham left on the steamer for a business visit to the coast.

Mrs. H. C. Brown of the Y. W. C. A. together with Miss Bacon intend to go to Boston and other Eastern cities on an investigating tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Fitch are bound for Nevada, having left the islands for good.

T. F. Sedgwick, assistant at the United States Experiment Station, is en route to Peru where he will establish an experiment station for the planters of that country. If he succeeds he will remain indefinitely, though he expects now to return within three or four months.

Mrs. C. M. Hyde left for a visit with relatives and does not expect to return for some time.

F. W. Klebahn of Hackfeld & Co., was one of the last passengers to book. He expects to remain for three weeks and seeks health on the coast. Miss Emma Warren was a passenger, returning to her home in Berkeley after a year spent in the islands with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dyke and a number of school teachers were also passengers board the steamer, taking advantage of the low rates offered to teachers.

Berger's band played at the steamer's departure, though the crowd at the wharf was not as large as usual, the public generally being apparently unaware of the change from the usual sailing place.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no equal as a household liniment. It is the best known remedy for rheumatism, lame back, quinsy and glandular swellings, while for sprains, bruises, burns and scalds it is invaluable. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

DICKEY ON TRANSFERS

States Exceptions to the Court's Decision.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Judge Gear was engaged a goodly part of yesterday in partly hearing the case of C. S. Dole, assignee in bankruptcy, against J. S. Bailey. It is a case arising before the Organic Act came into effect, otherwise it would belong to the Federal court. The matter at issue is wrongful conversion of assets alleged against the bankrupt.

The partition case of Maggie Fisher vs. Keukahi Walehau and J. A. Magoon occupied all of yesterday before Judge De Bolt.

Executions in the cases of E. S. Cunha vs. Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., for \$429.60 and S. Ozaki vs. Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., and W. C. Achi for \$730 have been returned by High Sheriff A. M. Brown as fully satisfied by collection of the money.

Defendant in the ejectment suit of E. K. Prendergast vs. Peter Martin moves that a day be set for hearing. Charles Gay, the stock man, changed his allegiance from King Edward to the United States before Judge Estee yesterday.

DICKEY'S CIRCUIT RIDING.

Judge De Bolt has allowed Lyle A. Dickey's bill of exceptions to his decision in favor of the Rapid Transit Co. on the matter of transfers.

Plaintiff excepts to the finding of fact that "when plaintiff entered the car on McCully street and proceeded to the corner of Wilder avenue and Alexander street, he then ceased going toward Diamond Head, but was on a return trip toward Moanalua," as contrary to the evidence and the facts admitted by defendant.

He excepts to the finding that there was no overcharge of fare, as contrary to the law and the evidence and the facts admitted by defendant.

He excepts to the finding that the street car line of defendant running on King street, McCully street and Waikiki road and its line running on Liliha street, King street, Hotel street, Alapai street, Lunalilo street, Pensacola street, Wilder avenue, Alexander street and McCully street are entirely separate and distinct and are not connected in lines, as contrary to the law and the evidence.

He excepts to the finding that in Act 69 of 1898 the phrases "a continuous ride anywhere between Diamond Head and Moanalua" and "upon a connecting line" means "one and a continuous ride in one general direction," as contrary to the law and the evidence.

He excepts to the finding by the court that the giving of transfers by the defendant to any person riding continuously toward Diamond Head from Kaili way or continuously from Waikiki way toward Moanalua is the giving of all the transfers that the Legislature intended or contemplated, as contrary to the law and the evidence.

He excepts to the finding that the rules and regulations of the defendant in regard to transfer tickets are in harmony with a reasonable and common sense construction of Section 9, Act 69, Laws of 1898, and a full compliance with the intent thereof, as contrary to the law and the evidence.

OFFICIALS DEMUR.

Superintendent of Public Works H. E. Cooper and Road Supervisor C. E. Wilson have entered a demurrer to the complaint of Kaploani Estate, Ltd., for an injunction. They set forth that the purported descriptions of boundaries of the land in the vicinity of South street are not definite enough, also that the bill does not set out with sufficient certainty the claim of ownership of the complainant in the strip of land attempted to be described.

PROBATE MATTERS.

W. W. Hall, temporary administrator of the estate of Edward R. Newman, deceased, petitions for an order of appraisal and sale, either at public auction or private sale, of the stock of drugs forming the principal assets of the estate. He represents that some of the goods are perishable and that the rent of store ought to be stopped as soon as possible because it makes a serious drain on the estate.

Mrs. S. C. Allen has filed the following election: "I, Bathsheba M. Allen, widow of the late S. C. Allen, deceased, do hereby elect to take, under the provisions of the will of the said S. C. Allen, deceased, the share of the estate therein provided for me; and in

consideration thereof, I do hereby waive all my rights, under the laws of this Territory, to dower in said premises."

Henry Smith, as trustee of the estate of Robert Wm. Holt, deceased, has filed a motion to have his title amended to read, "Administrator with the will annexed and trustee under the will."

Judge Gear has appointed J. E. Fullerton as guardian of Mabel, Edith, Helen and Elsie Roberts, minors.

NEW ATTORNEY.

William Francis Crockett has been admitted before Chief Justice Frear to practice in all the Territorial courts. He is a native of Mount Airy, Virginia, 43 years of age, and has resided at Walluku the past two years. Mr. Crockett after nearly two years' study was in 1888 awarded the diploma of Bachelor of Laws in the University of Michigan, and he practiced law in that State until he came to Hawaii in 1901. His certificate of character is signed by Judge Kalua, Sheriff L. M. Baldwin, John Richardson, Senator H. P. Baldwin, J. B. Castle, Treasurer Kepoikai, Enoch Johnson and Noa S. Aluli.

SOME PUBLIC WORKS GOING

The Honolulu Iron Works has completed the contract for the first steel bridge ever constructed in the Hawaiian Islands. It is for Kapala, in Lihue district, Kauai, and 40-foot span with 24-foot roadway. This structure is also the first steel, Pratt-truss bridge ever designed in the Department of Public Works of this Territory and is considered a handsome bridge.

The concrete Construction Co. of Honolulu has the contract at \$1572.05 for the making of Bishop street, the new thoroughfare along the Alexander Young building frontage. It is intended to be a model street construction, the first in the city with basalt block gutters. The covering will be macadam. Yesterday the work of laying a storm sewer through the middle of the street was started and pushed nearly to completion. The sanitary sewer for buildings that may be erected opposite the Young building will be put down later. As for the Young building itself, its sanitary sewer connecting with the city system is laid at the rear of the block. The storm sewer now being laid is part of the elaborate system sometime ago partly constructed. It will catch the water of Bishop and Union streets which now goes to replete the Fort street sewer, besides intercepting part of the wash from Fort to Alakea along King street.

A gang starts in today to renew the stringers and planking of Kekuanaoa wharf.

The Hawaiian Electric Co. has been awarded the contract for electrical supplies to the Department of Public Works at \$4,560 for the six months ending December 31, 1903.

DR. M'GREW VISITING BERKELEY

Dr. John F. McGrew, one of the most prominent men of the Hawaiian Islands, and a notable figure in the annexation proceedings, who is visiting California with his wife, was the guest last week of Thomas Carr Nugent, the well known capitalist, who resides at 1804 University avenue. His visit to this city is made the more interesting when it is known that he closely associated in the Islands with Fred Nugent, a former newspaper man of this city, who now holds a prominent position with the Honolulu Board of Health.

Dr. McGrew, who is popularly known in Hawaii as "the father of annexation," took the initiative in the movement which finally resulted in the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani. So incensed was the dethroned Queen at his action that she declared she would have him beheaded should she ever regain power.—Berkeley Sun.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the General Delivery for the week ending June 6th, 1903:

Aiken, Mrs. Kittle
Andrews, Joseph
Armstrong, J. S.
Burgett, I. A.
Blake, Florence
Crockett, Mrs. L. K.
Clark, Miss K.
Duncan, Adam
Dyer, Herbert (2)
Dole, E. P. Esq.
Dorland, Mrs. C. P.
Evans, Mrs. Lillie
Gibson, Mrs. Ada
Henry, Mrs. Lucy
Houghtailing, Mrs.
Rebecca
Kennedy, Mrs. John Vivian
Leas, James G.
McDougall, Walter

McGuire, Norman
Martin, Miss E.
Maryansia, Miss
Norbert, Charles
Nately, Kamalu
Nattup, M. D.
Pearson, Mrs. A.
Rickard, R. T.
Rice, Mrs. James
Robinson, Mrs. A.
Smith, Col. F. H. (2)
Smith, Mrs. S. A.
Scott, William
Thunderbolt, E.
Toogood, Miss Adeline
Ward, John R. (2)
Ward, John R. (2)

PACKAGES.

Dow, Charles
Ponton, T. J.
Duchalshi, Francisco C. de

FORMER WIFE OF E. P. DOLE TO BECOME A CHORUS GIRL



NEW YORK, May 29.—Miss Eleanor Gallagher, daughter of Colonel Gallagher of San Francisco, the divorced wife of Edmund P. Dole of Honolulu, cousin of Governor Sanford B. Dole, has decided that she was destined for the stage. She will accordingly fulfill her destiny on Monday next at the Casino, where she will make her initial bow in the chorus of "The Renaways."

Her former husband, who is also a brother of Rev. Charles F. Dole, well known in Boston, first met her at Honolulu when she was on a tour around the world with her father and sister.

TROUBLE AT REFORMATORY PURE FOOD REGULATION

Twelve Boys Said to Have Made Escape. The New Law Will Make Many Changes.

A dozen of the toughest boys confined in the new Reformatory School at Waialae are said to have escaped either Saturday or Monday and one of them is still at large.

The story as it first reached Honolulu was greatly exaggerated and even the above report may not be entirely correct. It is certain, however, that some of the boys at the reformatory did break their bonds and caused a lot of trouble to the guards.

The story as first told was to the effect that twenty of the boys had assaulted a teacher, escaped the guards and headed for Honolulu, terrorizing the people along the way.

As a matter of fact one boy did reach Honolulu yesterday morning, but he didn't do any terrorizing. Instead he was promptly gathered in by the police, and from him the first news of the trouble came.

He told Sheriff Brown that twelve boys had escaped from the school on Saturday morning. They had been bathing in a tank within the grounds, when they eluded the vigilance of the guards, and got away. But they hadn't assaulted any teacher, the boy said.

Another story was to the effect that only ten boys had escaped while bathing and took to the cane fields. This report had it that all of them were still at large.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth after much difficulty got into communication with the police at Waialae, and though the information obtained wasn't complete, it is believed to have been accurate as far as it went. This story was to the effect that only three boys had escaped, and that one had been captured by the Waialae police. As one of the boys is in custody in the jail here, there remains but one unaccounted for.

Supt. Atkinson was communicated with also, but he had received no word from the school officials, other than through the police. The escape probably took place Monday evening.

Brown Wrote Opinion.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The United States Supreme Court in an opinion by Justice Brown today decided the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Osaki Mankichi, a Japanese, who was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in Hawaii under the laws of the old Hawaiian Republic, adversely to the claim of the prisoner that his conviction was illegal and invalid.

All foods, liquors and drugs imported into the United States after next month are to be subject to sharp scrutiny under a statute enacted at the last session of Congress, which has altogether escaped general attention, although it is of the highest importance and the most drastic character. New York imports, especially, as well as numerous domestic producers throughout the country, will be amazed to learn that radical legislation along the lines of the federal Pure Food bill, which itself failed of approval, was accomplished in the last hours of Congress.

This legislation not only provides for the prohibition of all imports dangerous to health, but gives to the Executive a means of prompt retaliation on any country discriminating against American products and of preventing foreigners from dumping on American markets deleterious products which they cannot sell at home.

This disclosure was made yesterday in the discussion of pure foods and pure drugs before the American Therapeutic Society, now in session in this city, by Dr. W. H. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, who further revealed that comprehensive plans had been matured for enforcing the new statute, which goes into effect on July 1, and which gives the Secretary of the Treasury, co-operating with the Secretary of Agriculture, absolute jurisdiction over imports into the United States of drugs, liquors and foods.

Hereafter any of these products from abroad offered for consumption in this country which are found to be adulterated, impure, falsely labelled, or which do not comply with the laws of the country where they were manufactured or from which they were imported, may be kept out of the United States. Dr. Wiley frankly declared that this had been one of the greatest victories ever gained by the pure food advocates, although the proposed national inspection and control bill had failed of passage, and he admitted that the new law had been purposely buried in a section of an appropriation bill so as not to attract the attention of those who might otherwise have compassed its defeat.

THE TERMS OF THE LAW.

The provision, which in its terms bears out this admission, appears in the Agricultural Appropriation bill, signed by the President on March 3, and is as follows:

To investigate the adulteration of foods, drugs and liquors when deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture advisable; and the Secretary of Agriculture

whenever he has reason to believe that articles are being imported from foreign countries which by reason of such adulteration are dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or which are forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the countries in which they are made or from which they are exported, or which shall be falsely labelled in any respect in regard to the place of manufacture of the contents of the package, shall make a request upon the Secretary of the Treasury for samples from original packages of such articles for inspection and analysis; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to open such original packages and deliver specimens to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose mentioned, giving notice to the owner or consignee of such articles, who may be present and have the right to introduce testimony; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee of any such goods which the Secretary of Agriculture reports to him have been inspected and analyzed and found to be dangerous to health, or which are forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the countries in which they are made or from which they are exported, or which shall be falsely labelled in any respect in regard to the place of manufacture or the contents of the package.

GIVES MEANS OF RETALIATION.

"After July 1," Dr. Wiley declared, "you will hardly be able to buy in this country any frankfurters imported from Germany. Germany objects to the borax in our meats, and we will object to the borax in her sausages, for we have found that they all contain borax. Then, too, the French wines that come into the United States will receive their dues. There is probably not a wine sold in this country under the label of 'pure French wine' that is not a mixture or blend of French and Italian and other light wines. We intend to make these people tell on the label the truth about what is in the bottle."

Dr. Wiley said further that the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture had already obtained the data on which to proceed when the new law becomes operative, and that no time would be lost in putting it into force. A chemist and several assistants were added to his bureau by Congress last year, and these new officials are already analyzing samples of imported drugs and other products which have been obtained from the customs officials.

While the new provision will effectually prevent what Dr. Wiley indicated was the present practice of foreign manufacturers of putting off on the United States food and drink which the laws of their own countries would not permit to be sold therein, he also indicated incidentally that it might be used effectually as a weapon of retaliation against the products of any country making hair splitting discriminations against American goods.

The imports of drugs, foods and drinks into the United States amount to \$10,000,000 a month, in round numbers. A little over half of this amount is represented by drugs, the remainder being divided among wines, beers, provisions, vegetables and fish. When the law becomes generally known it will doubtless cause consternation abroad and among importers in the United States. Dr. Wiley called attention to the fact that it would cost the government little to put the law into operation, as there were few ports of entry for the foreign products affected, the principal one being New York.

As a further preparation to enforcing the new law, Dr. Wiley said, the Department of Agriculture already had its special agents gathering data as to the methods of manufacturers in Europe, and they had acquired comprehensive evidence on which to proceed.—N. Y. Tribune.

CROWD SEES THE QUEEN DEPART

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

There was almost as large a crowd at the Wilder landing last evening as at the departure of the Sierra. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani with her retinue, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilcox were among the passengers on the Claudine, which sailed promptly at five o'clock for Maui ports. The Queen and ex-Deputy with Senator Kauiue and a few other Home Rule notables go to attend the big Home Rule luau which takes place tomorrow at Waialae. There were besides quite a number of school children returning to their homes.

The government band played as the steamer sailed. The Queen bowed gracefully to the people on the wharf in return for their greetings. She was not decorated with a single lei, though others on the steamer were.

There was one incident in connection with the Claudine's departure which was not down on the regular schedule. Prince Kuhio who was down to see the Queen depart stayed on board the steamer a little too long, and when he started to leave, the plank had been raised. His athletic training stood him in good stead here, and gracefully swinging from the platform he jumped for the wharf and landed safely with the aid of some friends, though the steamer was five or six feet from the dock at the time.

For Sweet Charity's Sake.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid writes to his church paper that at some Mediterranean port he met a child whose sweet innocence, like that of Raphael's Cherubs, so appealed to him that he gave the little one an English penny.

MUST PAY INCOME TAX

Big Estates Liable For Two Per Cent.

The income tax returns for the island of Oahu for this year will be more than double the amount collected last year, or the first year that the new law was in operation. This isn't because there has been any sudden increase in the income earning capacity of the property of the country, but is simply owing to the death of three of the wealthiest citizens of Honolulu.

The income tax which will be collected from the legacies under the wills of the late Paul Isenberg, J. B. Atherton and S. C. Allen will probably approximate \$200,000. But a small portion of either of these estates is liable for the inheritance tax. If this tax, which is paid only where the property is bequeathed elsewhere than to direct heirs, was assessable against these three estates, the Territory would be enriched by fully half a million dollars.

The inheritance law which imposes a tax of five per cent, exempts persons who are members of the decedent's family. The law as to this is as follows:

"Section 910. All property which shall pass by will, or by the intestate law of this Republic, from any person who may die seized or possessed of the same while a resident of this Republic, or if such decedent was not a resident of this Republic, at the time of death, which property or any part thereof, shall be within the Republic, or any interest therein or income therefrom which shall be transferred by deed, grant, sale or gift made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor or bargainer, to any person or persons, or to any public or corporate, in trust or otherwise, or by reason whereof any body public or corporate shall become beneficially entitled in possession or expectancy to any property, or to the income thereof, other than to or for the use of his or her father, mother, husband, wife, child or adopted child, adopted as such in conformity with laws of this Republic, or grandchild, or incorporated or private schools now exempted by law from taxation, by reason whereof any such person or school shall become beneficially entitled, in possession or expectancy, to any such property, or to the income thereof, shall be and is subject to a tax of five dollars on every hundred dollars of the clear market value of such property, and at and after rate for any less amount, to be paid to the Minister of Finance for the use of the government, and all administrators, executors and trustees shall be liable for any and all such taxes until the same shall have been paid as herein-after directed, provided that an estate which may be valued at a less sum than five hundred dollars, shall not be subject to such duty or tax."

INCOME TAX LAW.

Assessor Pratt is of the opinion that the legatees under the wills of the three millionaires are liable to the income tax, as far as personal property is concerned, and the bulk of all three estates consists of stocks, bonds and other forms of personal property. The income tax law says:

"Section 3. In estimating the gains, profits and income by any person or corporation, there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities, except such bonds of the Territory of Hawaii or of municipalities hereafter created by the Territory the principal and interest of which are by the law of their issuance exempt from all taxation; profits realized within the year preceding from sales of real estate, including leaseholds purchased within two years, dividends upon the stock of any corporation; the amount of all premiums on bonds, notes or coupons; the amount of sales of all movable property, less the amount expended in the purchase or production of the same, and in the case of a person not including any part thereof consumed directly by him or his family; money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance, and all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatsoever."

In the schedule also of taxable property under the income law is listed "Money and the value of other Personal Property acquired by gift or inheritance."

The Isenberg estate was appraised at something over five million dollars, the Allen estate at less than \$3,000,000, while no inventory of the Atherton estate has been filed in court, but it is expected to total as much as the Allen property. Nearly all of the property listed is of a personal nature, which it is reported is taxable under the income law. Whether the tax can be levied against the property where it is left in trust is a question, but if it can, the Territory will receive \$200,000 more in taxes this year, than had been expected.

Change of water often brings on diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travelers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can not be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and that is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

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FRIDAY : : : : : JUNE 12

KAMEHAMEHA.

The position in affairs which came to Kamehameha I, whose memory all Hawaiians celebrate today, was due at the outset to the determination of the members of his clan, secretly arrayed against the inter-tribe kings and chiefs, to oppose rule by any other than Keoua, the father of Kamehameha.

It was one hundred and sixty-seven years ago that this opposition to Keoua's other descendants began, for in the year 1736 Kamehameha was born. This event took place at Hala, Kona, island of Hawaii, but not on June 11. It was in November of that year, and June 11 was settled upon in the last century as a day upon which to celebrate Kamehameha's memory owing to Hawaii's Independence Day being celebrated on November 28, which would have made two holidays in the same month.

Kamehameha did not begin his career from obscure surroundings as did Bonaparte, for his father was half-brother of Kalanikoupe, the King of Hawaii, who honored Captain Cook when the latter landed at Kealahou in 1777.

War in all its details was to be the most important feature of Kamehameha's education, and its lessons were taught him almost as soon as he was out of his babyhood. He was taught the phrase "E moe imua, mai ho hope," (Go Forward, Never Go Backward), which afterwards became his battle cry.

It had been whispered that the chiefs would make war with the issue of Keoua and his wife, Kekuaikoua II, and before Kamehameha's birth, Kahaoulanui, twin-sister of Kahaoulanui (K), lived with the mother and watched over her jealousy until the birth of the future conqueror. She took the boy to her home in Kohala, with all his retinue of trusted attendants and nurses. Every article of food prepared for him she tasted first to ascertain whether poison had been placed in it. When he could talk, the battle-cry was taught him, and then the art of war was told him by his father.

He was told that the first essential of war was to be kind and to teach the people, by kindness, to love him. He should be a man of one word, and when he said "yes," he must mean it and vice versa. A portion of his boyhood was spent in the care of Alapai, one of the chiefs, and his wife Keaka. When close to his majority he was taken by the twin warriors, Kamehameha and Kamehameha, whose figures are to be seen upon the Hawaiian coins in the coat-of-arms, who were giants and noted for their prowess with the spear and war-club. These two princes brought Kamehameha up to manhood and taught him all the ultimate arts of war. The first thing they did upon assuming care of him was to offer up a prayer to the war god, asking that Kamehameha become a great warrior. This prayer was called "Hamaouka, ka Puaa i ka Lima." The signs to these two princes were favorable, and they declared to their own clan that the god promised to make a great warrior of the youth, and that he would be victorious in his battles.

His training in times of peace was put to the test early during an inter-tribe war. He distinguished himself at once. One of his feats in the use of war implements, was to catch heavy spears, such as were used in his day, when thrown at him with tremendous force. These spears he caught or parried, attesting to his marvelous strength. The princes also taught him that when he should command his own army he should lead them to encamp, during war, in places away from food centers, and to make his soldiers build store houses in which to place the provisions, for as long as he controlled the food, the troops would remain by him.

In Kamehameha's later wars much of his success was due to John Young and Isaac Davis, two white men who came into his service in the nineties, whose military knowledge was of great assistance to the conqueror in subduing the Kings of Maui, Oahu and Kauai. These two men were the first to introduce fire arms among Kamehameha's troops and they personally trained the two field pieces on Kamehameha's enemies, generally with deadly effect. Kamehameha's conquest of the various islands was accomplished steadily until in 1810 the island group became one kingdom with himself as the sole sovereign.

It is a strange coincidence that Kamehameha should die at Kailua, Hawaii, and that the first missionaries should land at the same place. These two events occurred within a year of each other, Kamehameha dying on May 8, 1819, and the first missionaries landing from the American brig Thaddeus on March 31, 1820, the men from New England shaping the kingdom which Kamehameha had prepared to meet a great change.

John Barrett has reached San Francisco after a journey around the globe and says that Asia will make an immense exhibit at the St. Louis fair.

If Mr. Chamberlain resigns, the rumor that he struck pay dirt in the South African mines will have its little revival.

TIME TO COLONIZE.

From the number of inquiries made by farmers about Hawaii there is no doubt that, if the Territory wants farmers badly enough to open up lands for them, the necessary ones can be had.

It is a great pity the way things are going. So shrewdly was the Settlement Association law devised to promote the interests of speculators and large ranch-owners that vast areas of arable land are put into the hands of men who are not and do not intend to become farmers but who are able, nevertheless, to fulfill the conditions of occupancy. By raising a little forage grass and a few algaroba trees they can hold their "farms" indefinitely. The net result to the Territory is practically nil.

Nevertheless it is feasible to set aside tracts for colonists from the mainland, like those at Wahiawa, and if this were done and men sent to the Coast to organize such colonies, FROM AMONG PRACTICAL FARMERS, we should soon have a large white population here engaged in productive industries. Byron O. Clark could, if he would, get such a colony. So could Mr. Desky, who has been in the business before. So could H. P. Wood, the progressive builder-up of new countries now visiting the islands. So could half a dozen other men who know the ropes. Why not give some of them a chance?

There is no one thing save higher prices for sugar that would do Hawaii more good than colonies of American farmers planted in every island of the group. They would improve the country, add to its trade and revenues, diminish the imports and increase the exports of food stuffs, better the schools and the society, save the political situation and "develop the Territory along traditional American lines."

If our own people don't do something of this kind the United States land bureau may conclude, with the assent of Congress, to take over the whole land administration of the Territory and do the colonizing itself.

THE OPEN DOOR POLICY.

The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday may easily prove to have been the turning point in the life of a body which is capable of the dignity of its career and the business position of its membership, of the most useful and potent service to Hawaii. The Chamber promptly recognized, after hearing the arguments of Mr. Tenney, the need of new blood in the organization and appointed a committee to revise the by-laws relating to membership. If the report of the committee shall be in tune with the sentiment prevailing in the Chamber yesterday, an open door policy will follow; and the Chamber, doffing its ancient conservatism, will permit everybody to come in whose aid is needed in building up Honolulu.

There is a clear call for the Chamber's help. The transport issue has been raised again in conferences between Mr. Helm of the Merchants' Association and the Quartermaster General of the Army; and there is a chance to make Honolulu once more a port of call. It cost this city tens of thousands of dollars to let the transports go by; but Honolulu could afford to lose a few good things then and it gave the matter little thought. Now times have changed. We need the transports and need them badly as a source of revenue. It is proper, as an American port, that we should have them instead of Nagasaki. The argument of the Chamber is ours to advance; and if the Chamber of Commerce would act a reasonable price for coal might be secured.

It is up to the reviving Nestor of our commercial bodies to bring all its influence at Washington to bear on the transport problem. Nothing would better signalize its new birth of energy and public spirit.

A QUESTION OF LOW RATES.

The Oceanic Steamship Company has offered Hawaiian teachers a round trip ticket to the Coast for \$110. This is a good thing for the teachers, though the community, to which the steamship company looks for business, gets no advantage from it. Hawaii, without begrudging the teachers the \$25 they are able to save in the expenses of ocean travel, would appreciate much more a round trip rate of \$110 or less proffered to tourists at the other end of the line.

With all the agitation for tourists here, there is none at all in the quarters that could do us the most good. Indeed, when a good chance came to help, the lines connecting us with San Francisco raised their round trip rates from \$125, at which they had stood for twenty years or more, to \$135. Were it possible to induce the Oceanic Company to make an excursion rate of \$100 the effect on tourist travel would be very marked. But so far no persuasion has borne fruit. The cost of getting out of the country for a trip is lowered but the cost of coming here is kept at the old high figures. School teachers who wish to go abroad and spend the surplus they have earned here are encouraged; tourists who might wish to come here and leave a few hundreds of dollars apiece are discouraged.

PRESIDENT SENDS THANKS

Geo. W. Smith of the Merchants' Association has received the following letter from the secretary of the President:

White House, Washington, May 25, 1903.

My Dear Sir: Your telegram of the 12th inst. was duly received, and in the President's behalf I beg to thank you for your kindly words of greeting, which are appreciated.

Very truly yours,

WM. LOEB, JR., Secretary to President.

A. H. Turner has resigned the management of the Hawaiian Fibre Co.'s plantation and factory and will retire therefrom the end of this month. He will be heard from later in the sisal industry.

FINDS MUCH TO COMMEND

Wright's Report on Labor in Hawaii.

Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, does not find any of the abuses of labor which certain "reformers" circulated so industriously at the time of the visit to Hawaii of the Mitchell Senatorial Commission. In fact he finds much to commend and very little to condemn. The material for the report, copies of which have just come to hand, was collected by Victor S. Coak, and the Labor Commissioner recommends that hereafter annual reports be no longer required as provided by the Organic Act. One report in four or five years, the commissioner says "would answer every economic and social purpose."

The report opens with the chapter on the general condition of labor and industry in the islands, with a description of geographical position, population, soil, etc.

CONTRACT LABOR LAWS.

There is a full history of the Penal labor contract in the islands, which a certain element has characterized as slavery. Mr. Wright takes an exactly opposite view. The system arose in the first place he says, from the fact that many of the first plantation managers were seamen, and the native kings finally adapted the seaman's shipping law to the whaling fleet, and it afterwards became the labor law of the islands.

INFLUENCE OF MISSIONARIES. "The planting interests have long constituted a sort of industrial oligarchy in Hawaii," the report says, "and even their passive influence has counted for much, both in legislation and in hall of justice. But it does not necessarily follow that this influence was detrimental to public or private welfare, or exercised as a rule for selfish and short sighted ends. It doubtless tended to preserve internal peace and order under the monarchy, hastened the material development of the country, and was otherwise potent in evolving modern civilization in the islands. But the commercial spirit has not dominated alone. The missionaries brought into Hawaii a temper of New England altruism so practical and progressive that it has always constituted an efficient force in shaping public policy and private practice in matters of civil right. Local public sentiment was strong enough to correct evils that were arising in 1870, and there is little doubt that such sentiment would have led ultimately to a termination of penal contracts even had no such emergency as annexation arisen."

THERE WAS NO SLAVERY.

Several individual cases of abuses are cited but the report says "Physical ill-treatment of contract laborers was the exception." Further, "There seems no ground, therefore, for believing that the former contract system in Hawaii was a system of quasi-servitude for laborers after the reforms of 1872, or that it was marked by extreme injustice or brutality. Europeans who have worked under it seem to regard it with no special antipathy. A man who had himself risen from the position of a field cultivator to the highest ranks of plantation administration, stated that he had seen more abuse of men in a single watch upon an American sailing vessel than in twenty-one years of life in the Hawaiian cane fields. It was not a system that an American would care to work under, or one that it would be practicable to revive, but it ought not to go down in history burdened with any particular odium. It was simply an adaptation of a United States statute to a particular situation—to an end no less exigent for the country in which it was enforced than is the end which justifies, in the opinion of our Supreme Court, the existence of our seaman's shipping act, in spite of our constitutional provision against involuntary servitude."

NO PLACE FOR THE NEGRO.

The report then deals with the various efforts to obtain labor from abroad. As to the negro the commissioner considers that there is no inducement for them to come here from the South. "Furthermore," he says, "a prejudice has always existed in Hawaii against the importation of black labor, which has found voice in at least one occasion in a special resolution of the legislature opposing such immigration. There are social reasons that make the negro an undesirable settler in the islands. The Hawaiians are not allied racially with the negro. For these reasons, political and social, Hawaiian public sentiment considers it undesirable that an element be added to the population that would be certain in time to disturb the existing happy conditions and to create or emphasize unnecessary prejudices."

SHOULD NOT DISTURB MAIN INDUSTRY.

The commissioner finds that all the planters do not favor Chinese and points out some objections to that class. As to Japanese he also sees objection, and finds that the Asiatic labor checks the emigration of Caucasians and limits the market for white labor "and thus tends to hinder the building up of a strong, self-governing community in the mid-Pacific. Were Hawaii virgin and unoccupied Territory it might be questioned whether American interests would permit a single Mongolian upon its shores. But now there are established industries and interests urging their claims. The sugar industry has been built up upon Asiatic labor, that labor cannot be withdrawn at once without ruining the industry and with it the economic

described limit the industrial possibilities, and no community, white or yellow, can obviate these limitations. Certain other conditions, sociological rather than material, still further restrict the industrial effort in the islands. That labor policy is wisest which, while recognizing existing conditions and the natural limitations to productive enterprises already mentioned, strives to maintain the economic prosperity of the Territory with the least possible sacrifice of the interests of the Caucasian working men."

WHITE MEN IN CANEFIELDS.

The commissioner says that but ten per cent of the labor of the plantations could be furnished by white men, and further that no supply of the kind of labor needed can be taken from the states.

He says: "Italy furnishes a large share of the field hands employed in Louisiana, and Japanese cultivate the beet sugar fields of California. The latter state furnishes a ready market for all the agricultural labor that up to the present date has ever reached its borders, at higher wages than the cane industry can afford to pay. American farm hands cannot be employed and small farmers from the States will not occupy and till with their own hands, cane lands in Hawaii, until some economic resolution is accomplished by which workers are made to move freely from a higher to a lower market and from more profitable to less profitable fields of production."

He says also that white labor is physically unable to perform some of the plantation work. Also economic reasons have caused the preference for Asiatics and he cites also a number of tests made with white labor which use unsuccessfully.

CHINESE LABOR WANTED.

The report also says that the planters are opposed to one class of laborers, like the Japanese, for there is already danger of a shortage. What they want most is Chinese labor for agricultural purposes only under restrictions imposed by Congress. "Such a law," it is pointed out would affect only Hawaii, says the commissioner. "It would have no influence whatever on the migration of Chinese to the mainland, as they are not permitted to enter California from the islands at the present time."

This, he says, is opposed by many white people and by the natives, though favored by the planters and business men. He finds also that general conditions of labor in the islands are as favorable as those found in any large employing industry elsewhere in the states. He speaks also of the hours of labor, comforts for the workmen, the contract cultivation system, wages and cost of living. A chapter is devoted also to a comparison of labor conditions in California, Texas, Louisiana, Cuba and Porto Rico with Hawaii.

Some attention is paid also to the minor industries and also to the trades in the city. The latter, the report says, is no different from that of any city in the United States. Relations between employer and employees are said to be generally amicable and the schools are also highly complimented, "differing in no essential respect from those of our more progressive states." "For an American having definite employment in view" says the commissioner "Hawaii offers a pleasant and satisfactory place to make a home. For immigrants with small capital there are public lands and agricultural opportunities equal to those in many other portions of the Union." Social conditions are not so pleasant, however, and it is advised that experiments should be by colonies large enough to make their own social surroundings.

The report concludes: "If the coffee industry could be made profitable, the success of small farming in Hawaii would be assured. Before it had been demonstrated that the product of the Hawaiian planters could not compete with the inferior and cheaper coffees of Brazil in the American market, and while there was home protection, this industry attracted many young Americans and Englishmen to the islands and extended rapidly among the Portuguese homesteaders. The method of accomplishing this extension of coffee culture desired by many local interests is to devote a portion of the local customs revenues to a bounty upon high-grade coffees raised exclusively by white labor in Hawaii. From the Hawaiian point of view, the islands would simply be paying for the privilege of supplying American consumers with a higher grade coffee than they use at present, the insular customs revenues would themselves be increased by the addition to the permanent Caucasian population that would follow this action, and such legislation would be a step toward creating the home supply of plantation labor which must be called into existence before the most pressing social and economic problems of the Territory are solved or its political destiny under the American flag determined."

GOOD REPORT ON OUR SISAL

A. H. Turner, manager of the Hawaiian Fibre Co., has received a personal letter which affords him great satisfaction from A. N. Peach, superintendent of the Tubbs Cordage Co., San Francisco. The writer says:

"We have received the fibre all right. I have not made a report as to the quality of the fibre before, as I wished to see more of it. We have worked up most all of it now and I will say that the fibre is the finest I have ever seen. The eight bales of 'black' mark is very superior fibre. The 59 bales no mark is also a very fine sisal, very well cleaned and put up in excellent condition. The 33 bales of short fiber 'red' mark is a good fibre, well cleaned but rather short. We worked it up all right, but it does not make as good a product as the long fibre." The last-mentioned fibre reported as passable, it may be stated, represents a saving from what had formerly been waste. Mr. Peach has sent Mr. Turner several sizes of rope samples made from Hawaiian fibre. As the foregoing good report is upon the first crop, which is never the best, of the Hawai-

KAMEHAMEHA DAY RACES

From stand and rails, gathered in carriages in the quarter stretch and on the park roads mauka, crowds aggregating more than the usual number of spectators, saw yesterday at Kapiolani Park races which pleased them and in some instances aroused them to enthusiasm which reminded one of the good old days. It was not the old times, however, not the old horses or stables which were represented, but withal the people enjoyed the racing and made as much of the day as possible.

In addition to the regular program Senator Woods drove Wait-a-Little for a mile, beating Violin, piloted by Kulo Kalamanoale, and Billy, driven by C. F. Chillingworth. A race between the Japanese-owned Jimmie, and Black Bees, was won by the latter, but the judges set the black back on account of Vida's jockeying, and gave the victory to the Japanese. There were several other scrub races the names not being given or known, but the day's sport was not affected by the contests.

THE SUMMARIES.

First Race.—Half mile dash, free for all, purse, \$100. Bruner (Thomas) won; Virgie A. (Oploplo) second; Lelanue (Solomon) third. Time, 50 seconds. Winner R. Ballentine's aged bay gelding. Start good. Bruner half length ahead, Lelanue second, Virgie A. lapped. Bruner never headed, wins hand gallop, Virgie A. second after a half furling driving. Winner 10 to 6 in pools.

Second Race.—2:15 class, best 3 in 5, trotting and pacing, purse \$250. Sambo, J. C. Quinn (Quinn).....1 1 1 Wayboy, L. H. Dee (Starr).....2 3 2 Los Angeles, M. H. Drummond (Gibson).....3 2 3

Oak Grove, D. H. Lewis (Cunningham).....4 4 4 Time of heats—2:25½, 2:24½, 2:24 1-5. Winner John Oudekirk's black horse, aged. Betting, Sambo, \$10; Los Angeles, \$5; Wayboy, \$6; Oak Grove, \$3. First heat poor start after scoring seven times, Sambo and Wayboy in stride, trotters back going poorly. Sambo led all way. Wayboy challenged in first quarter, never dangerous. Oak Grove distanced. Second heat, Sambo best of start, Wayboy two lengths back. Led all way. Los Angeles second. Wayboy's hoppers broke.

Third heat. Sambo won all the way. Los Angeles led to stretch where Wayboy came on and took second place, three lengths back of the winner, by a half length.

Third Race.—Ponies; half mile dash, 14 hands and under. Cup value \$25. Entries at post. Kallih Boy (Manuel) won; Fearless (Leal) second; Do Most (J. F. Colburn III) third. Kitty, W. Macfarlane, also ran. Time, 58 1-5.

Good start. Fearless away first. Kallih Boy challenged at three-fourths, and won in drive, all close up.

Fourth Race.—Trotting and pacing, best 2 in 3 heats, purse \$200. Billy Lemp, C. H. Bellina (Bellina).....2 1 1 Jim Jeffries, C. A. Gault.....1 3 3 Artie W., Captain Soule.....3 4 2 Eva M., J. J. Belser.....4 2 4 Oak Grove, D. H. Lewis.....5 5 5 Time of heats—2:28, 2:26, 2:27.

First heat. Jim Jeffries away first and led all way to finish. Artie W. a factor to three-fourths, Oak Grove always out of it.

Second heat.—Jeffries leads to the half when Lemp comes on and wins. Eva M. coming fast and taking the place. Oak Grove in the distance.

Third heat. Bad start. Eva M. standing and Oak Grove back. Lemp went ahead with Artie W. and Jim Jeffries fighting its former to the good. Oak Grove galloped to second place, Jim Jeffries in his stride being second in the place.

Fifth Race.—Five-eighths mile dash, free for all, purse \$100. Bruner (Thomas) first; Virgie A. (Oploplo) second. Time 1:03 4-5. Betting, Bruner 2 to 1.

Winner R. Ballentine's bay gelding, aged. Ran as a team all the way. Bruner under strong pull. Virgie A. under whip. Bruner could have won by a block.

Sixth Race.—Rosita Challenge Cup, one mile dash, free for all, \$50 added if track record is beaten; purse, \$200. W. Lucas' Racine Murphy, first; John O'Rourke's Carter Harrison, Jr., second; D. Kawanakoa's Weller, third.

Winner W. Lucas' Racine Murphy. Racine Murphy led all the way, Weller and Carter Harrison ran as a team for three-fourths when Harrison drew away and challenged the winner, but under a drive could not reach Racine Murphy who won with McLaughlin looking back.

Seventh Race.—Against time. Cyclone, G. Schuman, with running mate. Purses, \$250, if track record is beaten. The time by eighths was: 17; 34; 49; 1:05; 1:21½; 1:38; 1:55; 2:17.

The big black went away well on the third trial and went to the half easily slowing up from that point until at the head of the stretch he wore and broke, falling behind the watch in the last furling.

Again the black horse was sent along against Waldo J.'s record of 1:13 flat, but by one-fifth of a second failed, the eighth was: 17; 34; 50 4-5; 1:07 1-5; 1:24½; 1:41; 1:55; 2:13 1-5.

Eighth Race.—California Feed Co.'s cup, trotting and pacing, Hawaiian bred. Purse, \$200.

Thelma, P. R. Isenberg (Quinn).....1 1 1 Madeline, T. W. Lishman (Gibson).....2 2 2 Leali, T. Hollinger (Starr).....3 3 3 Time of heats—2:34; 2:26.

First heat. Thelma won all the way. Madeline trying hard to get up but failing.

Second heat. The same story, Thelma always in front and the others really distanced.

Tenth Race.—Union Feed Co.'s cup, three eighth mile, 13 hands and under. Post entries. Kitty, W. Macfarlane, first; Pat, T. Hollinger, second; Kauai

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Winner, black pony, aged. Good start. Kitty led all way, though others changed positions frequently. Master Holt on Makaha Boy making hard drive but ending last.

Eleventh Race.—Rapid Transit Co.'s cup. Gentlemen's driving race. Faro Bank, W. Lucas, first; Abidine, W. H. Smith, second; Wait-a-Little, E. V. Richardson, third. Time, 2:23½.

Winner, an old racer and roadster. Led all the way and was only challenged once when Abidine tried at the three-fourths going into the air and falling back. Wait-a-Little broke early and was never a factor.

Twelfth Race.—(Run Fourth).—Scrub race, one-half mile dash, no race horse allowed. Cup value \$25. Post entries. Dick Mud (Boyd), first; Peninsula Boy (Fernandez), second; Maluhia (Vida), third. Time: 56 2-5. Kauai Girl and Maui Boy also ran.

Winner George Angus' black gelding. Good start. Winner never headed; field well separated; finish in drive; second horse two lengths back.

Thirteenth Race.—Pony race, three-eighths mile dash, cup \$25. Post entries. Dick Mud, first; Gypsy, second; Hakelan, third. Time, 4:41. Three others ran.

Straggling start, Dick Mud got a good break away and went all the way ahead, though challenged strong by Gypsy in the stretch.

Fourteenth Race.—Primo Cup, one and one-half mile dash, \$150. John T. Moir's Dixie Land, first; John O'Rourke's Carter Harrison, Jr., second; W. Lucas' Racine Murphy, third. Weller withdrawn. Time, 2:40. Fair start, winner never headed.

CRAZY GIRL WAS LEFT ALL ALONE

Crazed by grief over the death of her father little Mabel Roberts was taken in and cared for by Warden Henry of Oahu Prison yesterday afternoon. The Roberts live in the two-story building next to the jail stables, and the little girl was discovered there all alone by Captain Henry yesterday, muttering incoherently and apparently insane.

Two years ago Henry Roberts, foreman of the Oahu Railway machine shops died. Besides his wife he left a little daughter. She is now about eleven years of age.

Roberts left some property, an estate worth between \$7,000 and \$8,000. Prior to his death little Mabel was unusually bright for her age, but since then she has been falling rapidly. Yesterday the girl was left alone in the house, her mother having gone away. She was apparently without food of any kind and Warden Henry finally took her in charge. She is said to be in a pitiful condition, and to have suffered much abuse from the hands of her mother, according to the police. Both eyes were blackened when she was found yesterday. It is the intention of the authorities to have her examined today and committed to the asylum if found to be insane.

SMALL FARMERS WANT INFORMATION

The following letter has been received by R. C. A. Peterson:

Castle Rock, Wash., May 22, 1903. Mr. R. C. A. Peterson, Honolulu, T. H. Dear Sir: There are a number of parties desirous of information regarding the resources of your country. Can you send me a descriptive circular or leaflet showing up the country, we would like to know about wood, water, quality of soil, vegetables and grains raised there? Would small farming pay? Is there plenty of land for sale, and at what prices for improved and unimproved? Could you furnish me with a map of the Islands? Thanking you for any information you send me, I await your reply.

IMMIGRATION TO BE AN ISSUE IN CONGRESS

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Some recent signs point to a renewed agitation of immigration matters at the coming session of Congress, which will be of interest for various reasons in the United States all along the way from Maine to Hawaii and likewise of concern to Canadians. When the Shattuc Bill, so-called, with amendments was incorporated into law by Congress last winter, it was supposed that the end of important immigration legislation had come for at least ten years. There was keen disappointment by friends of the educational test because it was not embodied in the law, but as the session was short and the bill could be easily killed by debate in the Senate, that feature was eliminated, which removed the opposition of great transportation lines.

IMMIGRATION.

The bureau of immigration, in the Treasury Department, has been active during the last two months in emphasizing the fact of a large and increasing immigration of undesirable people from Southern Europe and the falling off in immigrants from desirable states of Northern Europe, which immigrants are now going in larger numbers to Canada, because of the better opportunity offered for settlers. On top of that Immigrant Commissioner Frank P. Sargent, has gone to Hawaii to look after plans for a new immigrant station, but, as he himself says, to incidentally observe the labor situation, for Hawaii, be it remembered, is probably more vitally interested in the cheap labor problem than any other portion of the Union.

These and other signs are taken here to mean that certain influences are to attempt further immigration legislation by Congress this winter, when the fact that there is no limit upon the length of the session would permit the fight, if it could be squarely brought before Senate and House, to be fought out to the end. Of course efforts will be made to nip any such program. The Canadian side of the proposition might become interesting, for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants from Southern Europe would undoubtedly turn them to Canada, where similar legislation might become desirable, just as was the case with Chinese immigration, following the exclusion acts by the United States Congress.

WAITING FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Washington is waiting for President Roosevelt's locomotive to whistle into the depot on Pennsylvania Avenue, for it is now only a little over a week before he is scheduled to be back in the city. Then there will be a reawakening of government business for a short season. But it is on the President's program to make several short trips immediately after he is back here and as the weather has piped up very hot unusually early it will be little surprise if he does not hurry away to the cool retreat of his summer residence at Oyster Bay, N. Y.

The President's loyalty to his Alma Mater, Harvard College, is demonstrated from time to time with the appointment of his prominent officials. The latest is Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Keep, of Buffalo, who is Harvard graduate. Two of his most prominent appointments, since he entered the White House, were graduates of Harvard—Secretary of the Navy Moody and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Oliver Wendell Holmes. There have been many others all along the line, even to Chief Clerk Hitchcock in the new Department of Commerce.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Cortelyou, three months full fledged cabinet officer, has been steadily forging ahead with his new department. It was predicted that this would be the case with the new department, which was ushered in with promises that great things were to be expected of it. He has moved into a better building, just erected on 14th street, near Pennsylvania Avenue. The organization of the department has occupied much of the time thus far and the work has been admirably done. His close friends say Mr. Cortelyou can be depended on to make a continued good showing.

THE NEXT NOMINATION.

A far reaching achievement in the party politics of President Roosevelt's administration has signaled the past week. That is an acquiescence in a program for the endorsement of Mr. Roosevelt for nomination next year, when the Ohio State convention gathers at Columbus, Tuesday and Wednesday next. Ohio has only 23 votes in the electoral college of almost 500 votes and ordinarily such an endorsement would be of small importance but in the chain of present circumstances it has the greatest influence upon the national convention, which does not meet for a year yet.

Senators Hanna and Foraker of Ohio, both Republicans of prominence, the latter chairman of the Senate committee that deals with Hawaiian legislation, lead opposing factions in the politics of the Buckeye state. They do not like each other personally and the quarrels they have indulged in have been many. Both are men of great ability and influence and each is naturally jealous of some extent of the prestige of the other. As chairman of the Republican national committee, Senator Hanna was averse to an endorsement of a President for nomination a year in advance by a convention not called to select delegates to the presidential convention but to nominate candidates for office in a state campaign. That is generally conceded to have been a proper view on the part of Senator Hanna. As a rule states have not been accustomed to action so far in advance, except where the president or the candidate for the Presidency was a favorite son of that state. Furthermore, Mr. Hanna took the ground that, as chairman of the national committee, he might be blamed for any action that seemed to close the field for other candidates between now and the meeting of the national convention. Mr. Roosevelt's nomination for the Presidency has apparently been assured for a long time, but, of course, one never can tell what the exigencies of politics might develop in a twelve month.

But Senator Foraker took the opposite view. Senator Hanna is recognized as controlling the party organization in Ohio and in all probability could control the convention if it came to a fight. But Mr. Foraker had the popular end of the proposition and by interviews and otherwise agitated endorsement by the Ohio convention. Things came to such an acute pass that President Roosevelt took a hand in an authorized statement from Walla Walla, Wash., where he happened to be at the time on his far western tour, and announced that those who were for his administration and for him would vote for him and those who were against him would vote accordingly.

A BOLD STROKE.

It was a bold stroke, which for twenty-four hours set the politicians of Washington, as well as of the country, all agog. Perhaps it meant a row and it might be the nucleus of an opposition to Mr. Roosevelt within his own party. The great corporate interests might at last have found a rallying place, should Mr. Hanna decide to fight in the state convention. If he did make a fight and lose it was plain his prestige as a party leader would be impaired and his chances for a re-election to the Senate by the legislature which is to be chosen in this year's campaign might have been imperiled. On the other hand should he make the fight and win, it would be a serious blow to the President and while not necessarily presaging his defeat for the nomination would afford an opportunity for others to make headway against him.

The upshot of it all was a statement from Senator Hanna that he would not oppose endorsement by the Ohio convention. He said

the country had been focussed upon the situation. The influence has been far reaching and has made President Roosevelt more of a popular idol than ever. Other state conventions are preparing to endorse the President this year and more than a majority of the votes of the national convention are already assured to him. The Pennsylvania convention met and pledged him support. Kentucky and Nebraska are other states that will do likewise. Still other states are sufficiently on record to close the contest absolutely. The President's victory was an unusual one in the politics of this country.

THE POSTAL SCANDALS.

The past week has also been signalized by most astounding scandals in the Postoffice Department, two high officials having been arrested on grave bribery charges, the outcome of a far reaching investigation that has been in progress for almost three months. Assistant Attorney Daniel V. Miller was summarily removed from office and is now out on bail for accepting a bribe of \$2,500 for securing a favorable decision for a get-rich-quick concern in St. Louis, by which it was to have free use of the United States Mails, and August W. Machen has also been removed from his powerful position as superintendent of Free Delivery, where he has charge of the installation of rural free delivery, and is under \$20,000 bail for accepting bribes to the amount of almost \$19,000. This came to him in the shape of payments of 40 per cent on a patent contrivance for fastening mail boxes to upright steel posts.

The sensation here in Washington and over the country at these disclosures has been tremendous. The dishonest administration of postal affairs has been the subject of wide complaints for the last six years but so stoutly were the officials of the department entrenched that no headway could be made against them. Machen was a large contributor to the Republican national committee and had powerful friends in and out of Congress. A French Canadian by descent, he was an adept in politics and built up around him a tremendous machine. There is reason to believe that only the beginning of the corruption in the department has yet been disclosed and more arrests are contemplated. The name of a senator, whose name is well known in Hawaii has been mentioned in connection with the scandals.

The effect has been most salutary on all the departments of the government, where scrutiny of contracts and more careful methods are already being undertaken. The house cleaning has become general and officials who have winked at wrong doing are trembling for what there may be in store for them.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

TOPEKA, June 10.—An extra session of the Legislature will be called to afford flood relief.

RANDBURG, Cal., June 10.—Four hundred miners in the Randburg mines went out on a strike today. They demand more pay and shorter hours.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10.—The whole of East St. Louis is under water as a result of the rising waters and breaks in the levees. Thirty lives are known to have been lost.

CANTON, China, June 10.—A party of Americans have been captured by Chinese pirates and are held for the payment of a ransom. An American gunboat has been sent to the rescue.

WILLEMSTED, Venezuela, June 10.—The revolutionary forces have withdrawn from the field and, except for detached bands of marauders, it is anticipated that comparative peace will prevail in the country.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., June 10.—The great tie-up in the building trades has been brought to an end. Amicable agreements have been made with the labor unions and work throughout the city was resumed this morning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—An appeal from Arizona authorities has resulted in United States troops being ordered out to guard property at Morenci. The Territorial authorities, owing to sympathy of the militia with the strikers, are unable to cope with the situation.

DRILLS WILL BEGIN TODAY

The second day of the National Guard encampment was a picnic for the soldiers. Major McClellan made an order extending general liberty to the guardsmen, and the most of them spent the day at the races in Kapiolani Park.

There was guard mount last evening as usual, but no drills during the day. The tents have all been pitched, the kitchens built, and the soldiers are making themselves comfortable now in true military style.

Beginning today regular drills will be indulged in. The event of most importance yesterday was the arrival in the evening of the Hilo Company. The members of that organization arrived a little after eight o'clock last evening and were immediately escorted to the camp by Adjutant Tracy. Cars were taken at King and Fort streets and the company arrived at the camp a little after nine o'clock. Preparations for their comfort had already been made. The Hilo company was recruited to its full strength and brought over forty-seven men.

W. A. Fetter, Captain, was in command, H. Ludloff is the first lieutenant and W. Beers second lieutenant.

BISHOP OF ZUEGMA NOW HIS TITLE

Formal Announcement of the
Elevation of Pro-Vicar
Libert.

Libert, Bishop of Zuegma, Vicar Apostolic of the Hawaiian Islands, is now the title of the local head of the Catholic church in the Territory. The formal announcement of his election to the episcopacy, in the shape of the letters from the Vatican, were received by Bishop Libert in the mail in the Coptic.

The see from which the Bishop takes his title is one of the unoccupied sees of Asia, it having been filled most recently by Archbishop Farley of New York, when he was coadjutor to Archbishop Corrigan of that city. Since

given to the local dignitary of the church, was made after due consideration of the rank and title of the holder.

When Bishop Libert will be consecrated or where, has not been settled. He may go to San Francisco or may select any other American see in which to take his orders. There will not be any chance that a dignity of the church could come here, and when the new official will go to the mainland is still a question.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Wireless telegraphy between Honolulu and the island of Hawaii has been suspended for a week, owing to the Lunal operator throwing up his job without warning on account of a misunderstanding about his salary. The trouble has been settled and the company promises to take precautions against a similar interruption in future.

Otto Gertz, manager of the Kalihl store, departed rather suddenly on Tuesday's steamer for the coast. He gave no notice to his employers, but it was said at the store yesterday, that nothing was wrong as far as his transaction with the Washington Mercantile Co. was concerned. It was intimated, however, that he had some other form of trouble which accounted for his sudden departure.

The display of calladiums made at the Agricultural Fair last summer, from the Moanalua estate of S. M. Damon, attracted so much attention that another display of those plants has now been made from the same plant houses. The plants occupy an entire window at the McInerney shoe store in the McIntyre building. There are several new colorings apparent, and the assembling of the plants makes an exceedingly pleasing display.

Edwin H. Lemare, organist of Carnegie Institute, and formerly of St. Margaret's Westminster, London, stopped off at Honolulu yesterday en route to Australia, where he is to give recitals in July and August. Mr. Lemare is admittedly one of the great organists of the world. His compositions are well known. One in particular is of unusual charm, the "Andantino," dedicated to his wife. A feature of his recitals is that one number on each program is of improvisation.

Dr. Walter Hoffmann received yesterday news of the death of his father in Berlin. Prof. Dr. Otto Hoffmann was sixty-four years of age, and was one of the best known instructors and writers of his native land. For some thirty-four years he had been in the gymnasium, or royal university preparatory school, in Berlin, and while there wrote widely, principally as commentator upon the works of Goethe and Herder, his scholarship winning for him decorations both from Emperor William the First and the present Kaiser. His death was due to constitutional disorder. During the present year he retired from his professorship, with the

SERVIA'S KING AND QUEEN.

(Continued from page 1.)

RECENT EVENT CAUSED IT.

On April 7 King Alexander executed a coup d'etat. He issued two proclamations. The first decreed a suspension of the constitution adopted on April 19, 1901, and repealing laws passed under that which were objectionable to him, retiring the senators and councilors of state, dissolving the Parliament and reenacting the laws as they existed previous to the adopting of the constitution of 1901. The second proclamation was immediately issued and restored the constitution to its former validity.

In his first proclamation the King stated that the Senate and the Skuptshina, created under the constitution granted by him in 1901, passed laws which proved impracticable. Furthermore, he declared the constitution, by tending to fan political passions, prejudiced the interests of the fatherland and hindered its development as a state and nation. The King added that affairs in the Balkans at that time were very serious and that Serbia needed order, unity, and peace. The King then declared the constitution of 1901 suspended and the mandates of the senators to be null and void. The proclamation also retired the senators and councilors of state and dissolved the Skuptshina. Several of the laws, including the press law, the communal law, and the act governing the electoral system of the country were annulled and replaced by laws that had previously existed.

Immediately after this proclamation the King issued orders appointing his friends as new senators and councilors of state.

King Alexander's political jugglery with the Serbian constitution was regarded as a dangerous experiment, but it did not meet with much surprise in Europe as it had long been known that he desired in some way to curb the power of the radical party of Serbia.

The manner in which his coup d'etat was effected partook of the nature of a comedy. During the few minutes that the constitution was suspended King Alexander was an absolute monarch. These moments sufficed him to dissolve the Skuptshina and abolish half a dozen laws which, he said, undermined the authority of the crown. The obnoxious laws relate chiefly to the suffrage and were replaced by measures calculated to render the election of the Radicals extremely difficult. The press law of 1901 gave place to the more stringent measure enacted in 1882.

All the Ministers, who resigned simultaneously with the suspension of the constitution, were reinstated with the exception of Foreign Minister Lozanico who was succeeded by M. Denics, Minister of Public Works.

Of the newly appointed life members of the Senate twelve were old Liberals and supporters of the former regent, seven were formerly members of the Progressive party and five neutrals.

KING SCENTS REVOLT.

A week later on April 15 King Alexander had Colonel Ilic, commanding the Sixth Regiment at Belgrade, and six officers, arrested on a charge of conspiring against his life. He had these men before him and submitted them to a personal examination.

The root of the whole trouble in Serbia has been financial difficulty. The army of all ranks has been receiving little or no pay, and its enthusiasm for the Obrenovitch dynasty, which King Milan kept alive by making the army his first consideration, entirely vanished when the army became suspicious on the arrest of some of the officers by King Alexander of charges of attempting his life. King Alexander's marriage to Queen Draga increased the difficulties, especially Queen Draga's insistence that her young brother, who was among those who have now met death, should be acknowledged as heir to the throne.

THE DEAD MONARCHS.

The late young King of Serbia represented one of the newest royal families of Europe. The dynasty was founded by his great-grandfather's brother, Milosch Obrenovitch, who began life as a swine-herd; and its brief history has been a stormy one. Milosch's son and successor, Prince Michael, was assassinated, and his grand-nephew, the later and erratic King Milan, escaped a like fate by abdicating in favor of his son, Alexander.

King Alexander I was born on August 14, 1876, and succeeded his father, King Milan, upon his abdication on March 6, 1889. At that time Alexander was in his minority, so a regency was established which was to last until Alexander should reach his eighteenth year. When but seventeen years of age he overthrew this regency, and took upon himself the prerogatives of king.

Then he married. His bride, Queen Draga, was formerly Mme. Maschin, a widow, and had been lady-in-waiting to King Alexander's mother, the unfortunate Queen Natalie. Mme. Maschin was of obscure birth, and twelve years older than the young ruler, who took the throne when his father, the notorious King Milan, abdicated in 1889. King Alexander's liking for Mme. Maschin had been known for a long time in court circles, but the announcement of his betrothal to her in July, 1900, caused a great sensation. The Serbian Ministry promptly resigned, declaring the proposed marriage preposterous and a menace to the state. Ex-King Milan heard the news at Carlsbad, and immediately telegraphed his resignation as commander of the Serbian army. He also started at once for Belgrade, but the young King again showed his spirit. He sent officers to the frontier to prevent his father's return and organized a new Ministry.

Sweeping aside all opposition, King Alexander married Mme. Maschin in Belgrade on August 5, 1900. Though the marriage had been so vigorously opposed officially, the people seemed to have no objection, and the bridal party was enthusiastically cheered. The King had taken the precaution, however, to have the streets lined with troops.

The domestic affairs of the King dropped from public attention until it was whispered, early in the year of 1901 that an heir was expected to the Serbian throne. In May there was a scandal when it was announced that the expectation was without foundation. Queen Draga was at once accused of willful deception of the King, and it was announced that he was furious with her. Public opinion was divided as to whether she was suffering from hysteria or had attempted to dupe the King. It was said that the King intended to apply to the Holy Synod for a divorce, but he did nothing, and the scandal was finally forgotten. Queen Draga, however, had lost her popularity with the people.

The King and his Queen Consort recently paid a visit to Hungary that caused much comment. Ostensibly the sole motive of the journey of the royal couple was to visit the grave of Milan, who died in grief over his son's marriage to Draga. Milan said in his will that he was so disappointed over the son's marriage that he did not wish to be buried in Serbia. He wished to be buried at a small Hungarian town and his wish was complied with. King Alexander and Queen Draga duly made their little pilgrimage to the grave but it was said in Serbia that they also paid a little pilgrimage to the Emperor of Austria and that Alexander had arranged with Franz Josef to secure Austrian troops to help him in case his own people became rebellious.

But Alexander was an unnatural man. Many of his subjects declared him to be a raving maniac. During the last couple of years his little kingdom has been in turmoil. There has been plotting on all sides. Long ago Alexander might have met his fate had it not been for shrewd ministers who saved him.

At one time last year it was reported that Alexander had agreed

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has been found to be a medicine of
the highest order, and one which
will cure all the diseases of the
blood, and all the diseases of the
system. It is a medicine of the
highest order, and one which will
cure all the diseases of the blood,
and all the diseases of the system.
It is a medicine of the highest
order, and one which will cure
all the diseases of the blood, and
all the diseases of the system.

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line

SPECIAL POINTS IN THE NEWS BY COAST FILES

**Troops Starving in Kansas--Bones of Cave
Dwellers--Incompetent German Generals.
Another Tesla Promise--Vegetarianism
Leads to Divorce.**

LEAVENWORTH (Kas.), June 2.—Two companies of engineers left today for St. Mary's, Kas., to rescue the heavy artillery, which is encamped at that place and starving because of the floods, which have completely surrounded the men and forced them to flee to the hills.

Scanty reports received at the post from the place where the battery is encamped show that the condition there is critical. The only nourishment the troops have had for several days consisted of chewing their leathers and drinking the muddy flood water.

It will take the engineers three days at the least to reach their comrades, even though the marches will be forced. Two companies of infantry were also sent to Kansas City, Kas.

TRAIN WILL SUE.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A special to the Sun from Stamford, Conn., says: Citizen George Francis Train announced tonight that as soon as he should be discharged from the city smallpox camp he would bring suit against the city of Stamford for \$50,000 damages. As he cannot get any Stamford attorney to take the case, he will put it in the hands of "Rosey," the lawyer of the Essex Market Police Court, New York, and he is confident "Rosey" will win out for him. He will give him half the damages if he does.

Train announced further that he will refuse to leave the care of the city without receiving a new suit of clothes to take the place of the suit that was burned. This was a famous suit of clothes, he declares, and cost a lot of money.

BONES OF CAVE-DWELLERS.
NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the Sun from Norman, O. T., says: Professor C. N. Gould, who has returned from southwestern Missouri, where he inspected a cave of much archaeological value. The cave is seventy feet long, a hole dug out of solid rock. The bottom is covered with ashes three feet deep. It is believed that it was inhabited by cave-dwellers.

Out of the debris of ashes and clay have been dug four human skeletons, together with the bones of several animals. The arms of these skeletons were unduly long and the legs very short. Flint instruments, knives, spearheads and drills, as well as bone and stone instruments, have been found in profusion. Stalactites above the coat of ashes in which these skeletons were found, must have taken thousands of years to form.

Only four prehistoric skeletons have been found up to the present, three in Europe and one in America, consequently this find will prove of incalculable benefit to scientists.

GERMAN GENERALS INCOMPETENT.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A cable to the Journal from Berlin says: It is learned that the retirement of forty-four generals from the German army, which has taken place within the past sixty days, was due to the discovery that most of them were incompetent. In some cases old age and similar causes led to the retirement, but the majority of them were employed in the great maneuvers last autumn and committed blunders which excited the Kaiser's wrath. Their names were entered on the military blacklist, but they were not immediately dismissed for fear of exciting a scandal. Recently, however, the offenders, one after another, received an intimation that they had better resign. The hint was taken in all cases.

ANOTHER TESLA VAGARY.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Sun makes the following announcement: "It is now little more than two years since the Sun gave to the world Tesla's announcement that, some time within eight months following, he would send a wireless telegram across the Atlantic. With the failure of that prediction the public is familiar, although not with the immediate cause. As we understand it, progress toward fulfillment revealed possibilities so much greater that it was determined to aim at a higher mark, and we are now authorizing within the present year he will send wireless telegrams to the other side of the world. The Tesla oscillator is to deliver to the earth a shock that will be felt and recorded on its uttermost confines. As before, we have to wait and see, doubtful because of the miraculous character of the task but hopeful on the strength of the wonders that science has already done."

VEGETARIANISM AND DIVORCE.

SAN BERNARDINO, May 27.—Great surprise was caused here today by the filing of a suit for divorce by Mrs. Alfred H. Secombe, a prominent society woman, who alleges as her cause of action that her husband for five years has persisted in prescribing a vegetarian diet for herself and three children. When he discovered any violations of his dietary rules, it is said, he would launch into a tirade of abuse.

According to the complaint, which is free from any charge of personal violence, his usual pastime during meals was to lecture his assembled family upon the propriety and impropriety of partaking of certain foods, warning all the meats usually eaten by human beings as a mass of corruption and im-

munity property and the sum of \$10,000 and petitions for a divorce.

The defendant is said to be hiding here, having disposed of most of his realty by transferring it to his brother, a prominent druggist, and his attorney, despite the fact that the court has issued an injunction to restrain him from doing so until the divorce case has been settled.

The defendant has retained counsel with the intention of filing a cross-complaint which is said to promise many sensational features, the nature of which his friends refuse to divulge, though it is admitted the woman's relatives will come in for severe criticism.

ARRESTED FOR INSANITY.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), May 27.—A rather sensational incident occurred last Sunday morning in the Nelson Presbyterian Church, when Peter Greshelle, an unmarried man, aged 35 years, walked to the chancel and tendered the pastor his purse, which contained in cash and drafts about \$500 and also offered to hand over his ranch, a valuable estate near the city.

Greshelle did not preface his unique action with a warning, but just as the prayer was being commenced he made his way down the aisle. Instead of taking the man at his word the church authorities thought he was insane and handed him over to the police authorities.

They promptly adjudged him out of his right senses, for they reasoned that no man in a normal condition would make such an offer. Nothing else unusual has been noticed in his actions; nevertheless the church has declined the gift which he so generously proffered.

RELICS OF THE ROMANS.

PARIS, May 31.—In the very heart of Paris, shut in by iron railings and hidden from the street by a little hill, grass-covered and adorned with trees, lies a most interesting relic of days long since gone by, when this city was under the rule of the Roman invader. The spot is known to those who know it all as Parc d'Arne, and the Roman arena in its center was discovered by accident. It is not mentioned in any Paris guide book.

There was need of a new water supply in the locality on the left bank of the Seine, not far from the Jardin des Plantes. To provide a reservoir the authorities began to excavate in the little park at Rue Navarre and Rue Monge. After the digging had been going on a while the workmen came upon a structure belonging to another age. Proceeding carefully, they exposed a Roman arena. The entrance to the arena is from the Rue Navarre. To the right and left are the boxes reserved for the nobles, and one larger and better situated than the rest may have been for the Emperor.

On the other side of the entrance are cages built under the seats. When half of the arena had been brought to view the work had to be discontinued, as it runs under the wall of an adjoining building. The city authorities have decided to buy the property as soon as the lease runs out and restore the other half of the amphitheater.

AUTO AND INTELLECT.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A cable to the World from London says: Forbes Winslow, the eminent brain specialist, thinks the racing motor surpasses the powers of man. "If these racing motor cars reach a speed of eighty miles an hour," he says, "they must drive themselves, for no human brain is capable of dealing with all the emergencies that may arise should that rate be maintained for any period worth speaking of. A human animal is not designed to travel eighty miles an hour. Neither human brain nor human eye can keep pace with it. The brain declines to respond to the tax put upon it, so the motor car dashes on minus the brain by which it is supposed to be controlled, and either the unexpected obstruction or the car is smashed up before the mental activities come into play.

"This craze for beating records is an abnormal mental condition. I should like to examine some of those afflicted with it. If they keep it up any considerable time they are sure to end with a severe mental breakdown. I should not be surprised if we should have a new class of patients in our asylums before long—motor-maniacs."

SALT LAKE DRYING UP.

SALT LAKE (Utah), June 2.—Great Salt Lake is doomed. Readings taken today by United States Section Director Hyatt show that despite the unprecedented rainfall of the last three weeks the lake level is two feet and six inches below normal.

The readings amazed Dr. Hyatt who expected that in view of the heavy precipitation that a rise would be shown. Scientists are puzzled by the drying up of the lake. Some attribute it to a subterranean outlet and others to evaporation.

PARROT DIED CURSING TEAM.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Patchanka Poll, the official parrot of the University of Chicago, is dead, having passed away today while cursing the rotten playing by the university freshmen baseball team. For years the parrot has been taken to all athletic events, and the constant companionship of the

a string of profanity that was something weird and terrible to hear.

Miss Twelva Foster, owner of the green bird, secured him in South Africa years ago. Poll had already picked up a smattering of cuss words from a sailor, but the students speedily enlarged the bird's vocabulary. Today the bird went out to the practice game and began swearing at the players, finally dying in a spasm. He was buried with weird ceremonial, and the headboard over his grave bears the inscription "Here lies Patchanka Poll, professor of many languages and master of all, as far as swearing is concerned. Bum ball players will please remember this."

EATEN ALIVE BY WORMS.

SAN BERNARDINO, June 2.—Geo. Madden, a Western Union Telegraph lineman, was brought to the County Hospital today from the desert afflicted with a most loathsome complaint, actually being eaten up alive by thousands of minute worms which have hatched from eggs laid in his nostrils while he was asleep. A description of his condition is too revolting to be printable.

Madden states that three weeks ago he was employed by the telegraph company at Los Angeles and was sent to the Arizona desert. At night he was considerably pestered with gnats, but had no idea of the terrible danger to which he had been exposed until a week later, when he was seized with dizziness. He was taken to Nogales, where it was discovered that gnats had deposited eggs in his nostrils and that they were hatching.

The poor fellow was brought here, where everything possible is being done to allay his sufferings, but no hope is entertained for his recovery. This is the second case of the kind treated here.

STRAWBERRIES CHEAP.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Many thousands of dollars have been lost by shippers of strawberries from the vast truck farms on the eastern shore of Maryland. A great slump in prices was caused by the sudden breaking of the drought and the hot sun, which rapidly ripened the berries. They are being thrown on the market for what they will bring, frequently going at 1 cent a quart.

SOLD FOR OLD JUNK.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The Ferris wheel, the massive structure which was one of the main attractions during the World's Fair, in 1893 was today sold at public auction. A junk dealer bid in the wheel, and the sum paid for buildings, boilers, etc., was \$1800. The wheel cost originally \$362,000. Outstanding against it are bonds amounting to \$300,000 and a floating debt of \$100,000.

**WIN TITLE BY
A HARD FIGHT**

**Mr. and Mrs. Elston Take the
Mixed Tennis Doubles
Match.**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Elston yesterday, on the Beretania Court, won the finals in the tennis games, and as a result took the mixed doubles championship of the islands.

It was a hard game, and the winners took their laurels only after such a contest as showed their skill and power of endurance. It is remarkable that the game as played shows that the Beretania club has won almost every match during the spring tournaments.

The first set was the hardest of the match. The score went from deuce to vantage twice before Mr. and Mrs. Elston made it possible for them to win, by settling down and taking two games in succession. The score at the end was nine to seven, and such a result was not reached at any subsequent time.

The next two sets were won by Mr. Cunha and Miss Ward, by 4-6 and 2-6, but they could not hold their gait and the next two in succession went to Mr. and Mrs. Elston by 6-3 and 6-2. The games were won only by consistent tennis, and it seems really a pity that the winners of this tournament will be absent from the islands for at least 3 years, for they would be able to make good play on all sides.

TEN BOLD ASSERTIONS

Regarding Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

1. It affords quick relief in cases of colic, cholera morbus and pains in the stomach.

2. It never fails to effect a cure in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.

3. It is a sure cure for chronic diarrhoea.

4. It can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.

5. It cures epidemic dysentery.

6. It prevents bilious colic.

7. It is prompt and effective in curing all bowel complaints.

8. It never produces bad results.

9. It is pleasant and safe to take.

10. It has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

These are bold assertions to make regarding any medicine, but there is abundant proof of every one of the above statements regarding this remedy. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

Thomas F. Sedgwick, assistant to the director of the Federal Experiment Station here for some years, left in the Sierra on an engagement of six months.

DEMAND FOR BONDS

**Bradstreet View of
the Eastern
Market.**

Now that Hawaii is to enter the ranks of borrowers the general conditions of the market for bonds in the United States interest the government and financiers. The following is from Bradstreet's:

As already noted in these columns, some improvement has been shown in the condition of the bond market, as reflected, not only by an increased demand for the better grades of income-yielding securities of that class, but by the somewhat higher range of prices which they command in the market. The liberal applications for the new issue of New York city bonds this week was an example of this tendency. This is an entirely natural occurrence, and reflects the lowering of the market rate for both call and time loans. When money on call was quoted at around six per cent, and when there was a premium for time loans at the same figure, it was natural that large corporations, such as insurance companies, which are among the heaviest investors in the market, as well as individual capitalists with considerable amounts of money at their command, should prefer to lend out their funds instead of buying bonds. The easing off of the loan rates has, therefore, caused a renewal of demand from such quarters, and although prime investments of this character and what are termed gilt-edged bonds have by no means regained the level at which they stood a year ago or even in the early autumn of 1902, there is still an appreciable difference in their favor, as is shown by the current stock-market quotations.

At the same time a good deal of discussion is going on in financial circles about the position and prospects of bonds of railroad and well-established industrial corporations considered in the light of investments. It is argued in all seriousness that four per cent. constitutes at present the minimum which will be acceptable to conservative investors, except in cases where the legal limitations placed upon trustees and others acting in a fiduciary capacity, virtually compels the acceptance of a slightly lower rate. Furthermore, it is urged that a private investor who has no such restrictions upon his choice is likely to consider the probabilities that money will command higher interest returns during the coming autumn, and that for bonds which cannot be exactly ranked among the first-rate investments a return of 4½ per cent. or higher will be expected.

It is certainly a matter of importance to the investment market that leading officials of New York savings bank institutions should have declared, as they recently did, their opposition to any further relaxation of the state laws which permit investments by savings banks in the bonds of different railroad corporations. In this respect the policy of thoughtful savings bank officers evidently takes the direction of maintaining any of the difficulties which might arise if outside influences were used to widen the field of such investments in favor of the bonds of other specified corporations apart from those which can already be held for the purpose of securing savings bank funds.

The plethora of new bonds, of which so much has been said, while undoubtedly a factor in connection with the market for such securities, does not, however, obscure the fact that due conservatism is being observed in connection with high-grade investments, the action of the savings bank authorities referred to above being very significant in that direction. Nor does it lessen the weight of the argument that accumulation of funds for investment, which has been going on steadily during a period of activity in trade and commerce like the present one, is calculated to create increased demands for high-grade investments, or at least those of a reliable and safe character, even though the public has learned by experience to eschew new issues of doubtful character founded upon exaggerated estimates of value and earning power, or representing merely the equities which may be furnished by the operations of industrial combinations.

In a Gale and Rough Sea.

The barkentine W. H. Dimond, 19 days from Honolulu, came into port yesterday with passengers and a cargo of sugar. When only eight miles out of Honolulu a northeast gale carried away the vessel's foretopgallant mast. Heavy winds and a head sea were experienced much of the way to the Coast.—Chronicle, June 3.

Appeals Decided.

Collector Stakable received word yesterday that twenty-three appeals from appraisement at this port had been decided by the Board of Appraisers. The action of the collector was confirmed in every case and in some instances, the appraisement made by him increased.

Solace Is Coming.

A private letter was received at the naval station yesterday to the effect that the Solace would not get away from San Francisco until about June 15th, instead of the 12th as originally scheduled. The naval transport will therefore not arrive here until

A Bad Skin

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see it is full of blood, full all the time. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy. Impure blood covers the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions, tetter, salt-rheum.



Mr. Frank Hewett, of Kalgoolie, W. A., sends his photograph and tells what cured him. "When a boy my skin broke out in bad sores about my hands. After trying a great many remedies in vain, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla and was quickly cured. Recently I was troubled again with severe boils, but one bottle of the same old remedy completely cured me. It's the greatest blood-purifying medicine in the world."

**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla**

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills.

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Sailing from
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On or about July 15. FREIGHT
TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.
For freight rates apply to
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**WAIKIKI
BEACH**

**RAPID TRANSIT ELECTRIC
CARS** arrive at, and depart from,
the main entrance to the Moana
Hotel every ten minutes.

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T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments, en suite and single.
Finest appointed and furnished
house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof

Agents of the Federal Sugar Refining Co. and publishers of the "Federal Reporter."



Tuesday, June 9.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from Sydney, Auckland, Pago Pago and Fanning Island, at 7:30 a. m.
S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from San Francisco, at 10:30 a. m.
Am. sp. Acme, Lawrence, 27 days from Higo, in ballast, at 2 p. m.

Wednesday, June 10.
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Kawaihae, at 9 a. m.
Stmr. Kuaui, Bruhn, from Nawiliwili, at 5:15 a. m.; 1,550 bags sugar, 150 bales of wool, 100 sheep, 25 head cattle, 68 packages sundries.
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco, at 10 a. m.
Am. sp. Hawaiian Isles, Mallett, from New York, with fertilizer.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, D. Bennett, from Koolau ports, at 6:10 p. m.

Thursday, June 11.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Hualala, with sugar.
Am. bk. Jas. Tuft, Fridberg, 47 days from Newcastle, with coal.
Am. bktn. Wrestler, Nielson, 20 days from Gray's Harbor.
Stmr. Noeua, Pederson, from Hilo, with National Guard company and sugar.
Unknown ship off Diamond Head, unable to reach port.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, June 9.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco, at 4 p. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Lahaina, Maunaloa, Kona and Kauai ports, at noon.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, D. Bennett, for Koolau ports, at 6:30 a. m.
Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui and Kohala ports, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, at 5 p. m.
A. H. S. Nevada, Weedon, for San Francisco, at 4 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Br. sp. City of Hankow, Williamson, for Eureka, at 1 p. m.
Br. sp. Arctic Stream, Brabender, for Portland, at 2 p. m.
Am. bk. Diamond Head, Peterson, for Seattle, at 2 p. m.

Wednesday, June 10.
S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for Yokohama, at noon.
Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Puako, Kohalepala, Ahalua, Manele, Honolulu, Kaunapali, Lahaina Olowalu and Kihai, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Pauahau, Kukulau, Ookala, Laupahoehoe, at 5 p. m.
Bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, for San Francisco; cargo of sugar and passengers, at 10 a. m.
Schr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, at noon; general cargo.
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for the Colonies, at 9:45 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Ventura, June 10.—For Honolulu: R. H. Barry, Mrs. T. J. Barry and infant, Miss A. Barry, Miss L. A. Barry, Mrs. E. A. Billings, Mrs. C. T. Bird, Octave Bloch, Miss A. A. Conlon, A. Bolya, A. Bennett, Miss Irene Crook, Miss C. Cummings, Miss E. Cummings, W. C. Debbis, Mrs. C. M. Dolan, Miss A. Dreier, Miss N. Dreier, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Durham, Q. Q. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Gray, E. Halstead, P. R. Helm, Jno. Hind, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hale, Miss Hale, Mrs. L. C. Train, Miss Ida A. Gore, L. Kaulukou, E. Lewis, Mrs. T. D. McKenna, Mrs. W. H. Mays, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Palmer, E. Trevelyan, Miss E. H. Trevelyan, Sam Wright, Mrs. F. W. Mangle, C. R. Pletsch, Miss M. Wilcox, G. K. Wilder, W. S. Wood, Mrs. V. A. Worthington, F. Welti, H. W. Rooney, A. R. Wood and child. For the Colonies: Donald Donald, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Faulkner, Mrs. R. G. Sneath, Mrs. G. E. Way, Mrs. M. Armstrong, Miss L. Cuoma, Mrs. B. McKenna, Miss McKenna, Miss B. Angel, Mrs. M. Wright, H. D. Wright, P. O. Boulay, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Carr, R. Audley, W. F. H. Coker, Mr. and Mrs. R. Deane, A. E. Field, Miss Mary Field, Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Clappett, J. M. Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Fotheringham, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lemare, Miss E. M. Graham, H. W. Lees, E. Neville, Mrs. S. Newbury, W. D. Salisbury, J. F. McDermott, Miss W. C. Megarey, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Oshourne, Jas. Paterson, Mrs. J. Thomas, W. Treleau, S. Feldman, Martin Sachs, J. Houseman Walls, L. H. Woodman, Henry H. York.

From Kaula ports, per stmr. Kaula, June 10.—For Kaula: J. L. Silva, R. Catton, Wong Yuen Kai, S. Yoshimura, L. F. Prescott, W. Richmond, H. H. Doeg, J. W. Bixby and 50 deck.

Per S. S. Sierra, June 9, from Sydney, Auckland and Pago Pago. For Honolulu: William E. Lawrence, Prof. Charles Kraeger, Marx Fleischer and wife, George Haig, Peter Haig, George F. Jansen, Y. Addekawana and Albert Lane.

Per S. S. Coptic, June 9, from San Francisco, to stop over at Honolulu: Baron B. von Salley, E. H. Fretteroff, and W. G. Freedy, Jr.; through for Yokohama. Count F. M. Frizzo.

Departed.

Per stmr. Lehua, June 10, for Pauko: Mrs. Kinney, Miss Kinney; for Lahaina: S. M. Kanakani and son.

Per S. S. Sierra, June 9, for San Francisco.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

CHURCH PICNICS

The Sunday school children of Honolulu may well believe that Kamehameha the First was a great man, since he left such a jolly birthday to be kept. It has come to be one of the most joyous days in the year for the youngsters, and that it is still growing in juvenile esteem has proof in the fact that more of them enjoyed the Sunday school picnics yesterday than ever before. The electric car and steam railway excursions forming part of the schemes added to the pleasures of the festival day in the groves of Punahou and Pearl City. Although a few years ago Central Union church school was the only one holding an annual picnic and now four other organizations turned out to the number of nearly six hundred. Central Union yesterday broke the record in attendance of young and old at the merry-making on the grounds of Oahu college, Punahou, while at the same time the management was never more systematic and effective.

CENTRAL UNION PICNIC.

The festival of the Sunday school of Central Union church was held as of old upon the campus of Oahu college. Free tickets on the Rapid Transit cars were given out to the children at the church in the morning and at the college gate as they left the grounds in the afternoon. The picnic hours were from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. It is estimated that between 1200 and 1400 people, young and old, were assembled. About 100 consisted of the Palama mission school.

Facilities for various sports—baseball, tennis, swinging, races, tug-of-war, etc., were provided for the youngsters and were fully utilized. Some of the seniors, too, recaptured the spirit of youth and took part in contests of agility and skill. As may be judged from the huge organization for the purveying service, the feast that was served the middle of the day was both choice and elaborate. There were no less than sixteen committees in charge of the day, comprising an aggregate of 165 members. E. J. Walker, superintendent of the school, was the general manager, being aided by Miss Yarrow, assistant superintendent.

THE METHODISTS.

The picnic of the First Methodist Episcopal church Sunday school was held at the Peninsula residence of B. F. Dillingham. There was an attendance of about 175 people—children, teachers and relatives. A special train of eight cars carried them from town and home again, being shared by the Sunday school of the Christian church. The young people had abundance of sport in various games and romping upon beach and sward. J. Alex. Lyle directed the competitive events. Rev. G. L. Pearson, aided by teachers and parents, looked after the general details. Refreshments were furnished from the homes of the congregation.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

As already stated, the Sunday school of the Christian church went to Pearl City Peninsula in a special train with the Methodists, their picnic being held at the pavilion of the O. R. & L. Co. Fares were paid by and for just 200 people of this connection, whose Sunday school has of late made considerable increase.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

H. A. Isenberg placed his beautiful grounds at Wilder avenue and Punahou street at the disposal of the Sunday school of the German Lutheran church, for a picnic held from 2 to 6 p. m. This is the youngest of Honolulu churches, yet 40 or 50 children assembled, besides teachers and relatives in goodly number. Flags displayed in profusion on the lawn gave a gala appearance to the scene. Pastor W. Felmy took general oversight of the festivities. The children were in high glee, playing various old and new games. Prizes were distributed to the winners of contests at the close, when the young folks were treated to ice cream and cake. Pastor Felmy delivered a kindly address to the Sunday school.

The Portuguese Sunday school gathered at an early hour at the church, corner of Miller and Punchbowl streets. Through the kindness of S. M. Damon, the school was allowed to use his beautiful place at Moanalua and at 8:30 a. m., 175 parents and children in eight wagonettes with baggage wagons, started for Hualamano. For eight years the school had regularly gone for their yearly outing on the railroad to Pearl City or the Peninsula, but this year they could not be accommodated, others getting in ahead.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House went into committee of the whole house on House Bill No. 2, the loan measure, with Andrade in the chair. The first item was that appropriating \$400,000 for the reorganization of the wharf system of Honolulu. Kupaiea moved to reduce the amount to \$200,000. Harris in a strong statement objected to this, saying that he would rather see the item cut out entirely than to see it reduced. He said there was not a single wharf belonging to the Territory, which will accommodate the big ships now coming here and consequently those ships went to the navy or the Bishop wharves, meaning a loss to the Territory of \$350 a day.

Paele argued in favor of the reduction and Chillingworth made a plea for the conservation of shipping trade, the protection of the interests of all those who are connected with water front enterprises. Vida supported the reduction, saying that the Hackfeld wharf was built for the purpose of taking care of the new traffic and yet it had not earned any returns.

LOOK OVER THE PLANS.

The House took a recess while the plans were discussed and inspected, and when the discussion was resumed Kellinot began it with an argument that the best plan would be to condemn and purchase the railroad and Bishop wharves. He said he was in no way opposed to the development of commerce here, as Honolulu's prosperity means the prosperity of the islands.

Kumalea said he was not ready to approve of the item without further consideration of the general plan, and so he moved that the whole matter of wharf policy be referred to a special committee. Pulaa favored the passage of the item at \$200,000 saying that amount should be sufficient. Aylett favored the proposal to investigate and then Kellinot moved to amend the motion to refer to a special committee, so that the committee should be appointed by the Speaker of the House.

HARRIS PLEADS FOR WHARF. Harris made a long and forcible argument in favor of immediate settlement of the question. He showed the tremendous increase in the tonnage of the port and then advanced the proposition that the drainage of goods from the railroad wharf was sixty cents a ton, while if the new wharves were built the drainage would be only forty cents. He showed that the railroad wharves are earning a fair percentage on a valuation of \$1,000,000, and consequently the condemnation would mean a very large expenditure.

Chillingworth renewed the motion that the committee of the whole report to the House with a request that a special committee be appointed, he taking the position that that alone was the proper course of procedure. The motion to refer to a special committee was lost, thirteen to fourteen. The item was then put in the bill at \$200,000, by a vote of seventeen ayes.

MAUI RAIDS THE BILL.

Immediately upon reassembling the House took up the Loan bill and passed \$6,000 for McGregor's landing, Maui. Beckley had inserted an appropriation of \$5000 for a wharf at Pukoo, Molokai. Pail immediately moved \$20,000 for a wharf at Lahaina, and there was a spirited little debate. Beckley declared that \$200,000 had been cut out of the bill at the morning session and Maui wanted its share. Aylett and Knudsen wanted a special committee to pro rate the \$200,000 between the islands but the Maui raiders had the votes. The \$20,000 was appropriated for Lahaina. Fernandez secured \$20,000 for Honokaa; Hala and his fellow Maui men then got \$50,000 for Kahului.

Aylett returned to the attack on the \$200,000, moving that that amount be apportioned among the various counties. There was a long discussion over the admissibility of the motion, it being finally ruled out. Long plead for fairness, saying the amount had been taken from Honolulu, but the members were willing that it be divided between the other islands. Beckley was on his feet again and insisted that the consideration proceed.

PAUOA OUT OF ORDER.

Kupaiea wanted to insert \$125,000 for the purchase of the Pauoa springs but he was ruled out of order. Kumalea then proposed that there be an item of \$75,000 for the rebuilding of the Royal school, but was informed that that was covered in a later item.

As soon as the item "Dredging Honolulu \$50,000" was read, there was a storm. Aylett moved to increase it to \$125,000. Vida moved that the item read "Dredging harbor and deepening bar, \$100,000." Kalamala said as the Oahu railway and Land Company and the Bishop estate got benefit from the dredging they should be compelled to appropriate \$50,000 to meet the government. The item finally passed as amended.

All the items relating to county buildings were thrown out for the time being. The appropriation of \$10,000 for a Penitentiary on a continuing contract for \$150,000 more was passed as was \$75,000 for an insane asylum and \$8000 for a dispensary.

COUNTRY MEMBERS AGAINST CITY.

There was trouble over the item \$6,000 for purchase of a lot for electric light station in Nuuanu valley. Beckley insisted this was a county expense, but Harris said it could not be so construed, as all the real estate must belong to the Territory. Other Maui men rallied around Beckley but Kumalea showed that the counties could not purchase property. He emphasized the necessity for lights and was followed by Aylett, on the same lines, but Randall and others opposed and the House voted out the item by sixteen to nine.

SCHOOL HOUSES PROVIDED.

After passing the items "School Houses and Teachers' Cottages, Oahu, \$155,400." Paele tried to put in a separate item of \$2,500 for school at Kaunakakai. This provoked a long debate as the item was alleged to be included in the larger one. There was a demand for reconsideration of the main item for Oahu schools, but this was dropped when the report of the committee was found to not include this school. The item was inserted.

Hawaii was given \$41,000 for schools and then new items, \$3,000 for school house at Keekia and \$1000 each for schools at Malla (Puna), Kaunakakai, New Olan, twenty miles, Puaea-uka, \$300 for Kaunakakai, \$1200 for Papahou, and \$1,300 for Kaunakakai. Maui was given \$35,000 for schools, an increase of \$30,000, it being said this

Kickapoo Oil

Conquers Cramps and Colic

"Every winter I have a bad spell with my stomach and bowels which has made me lay off from work about 2 weeks generally. Up to this year I have had to wear it out as the doctors didn't seem to size up my trouble right. When my annual attack began this winter I bought some Kickapoo Indian Oil and used it according to directions and in 3 days I was at work and feeling fine. A 25 cent bottle of your Kickapoo Indian Oil saved me a week and a half's wages."—Frank Bacon, St. Paul, Minn.

25 cts. a Bottle at all Druggists

would provide for Lahaina Seminary. Kaula got \$27,000 for general schools and Randall then asked \$3,500 for school at Huleia.

FIGHT OVER ARMORIES.

The item "Armory, \$30,000," brought up a struggle. Beckley led the fight against the item declaring that the militia had no property, that the United States government owned all. Finally he moved to amend to read armories, so that Wailuku and Hilo could be supplied.

The debate was long and loud, Aylett defending the item and Randall opposing it, making the general statement that the Federal government had taken almost everything that this country owned and it might not be wise to put up new buildings lest they be taken.

Kealawa argued that armories were good things for the territory, saying also that if there had not been neglect of looking out for the military what occurred would not have taken place. He urged that the item pass. Kumalea moved that the item read "Armories, Honolulu, Wailuku and Hilo, \$30,000," which he suggested be divided, Honolulu \$20,000, Wailuku \$5,000 and Hilo \$5,000. Fernandez wanted it Honolulu, \$15,000, Hilo \$10,000 and Wailuku \$5,000. Beckley moved to indefinitely postpone and the motion carried by fifteen to five.

CIRCUIT COURT CASES DECIDED.

Judge De Bolt yesterday decided for plaintiff in the case of Maggie Fisher vs. K. Wallehua and J. A. Magoon, partition. The court granted the request for partition and ordered Koolau property to be sold. D. P. Kellett, Jr., was appointed commissioner to sell the real estate.

Maggie Fisher, plaintiff, claimed an undivided fifth part of 202 acres of land in Koolau, and Judge De Bolt found in her favor and ordered the land sold, the plaintiff to receive her share of the proceeds besides a corresponding pro rata of \$1050 rents collected.

Tam Pong was appointed by Judge Robinson as administrator of the estate of his brother Tam Chun in order that he might collect a fire claim for \$57.25. It was represented that unless the order was made Treasury Agent McLennan would soon leave the islands without having paid Tam Chun's award.

Judge Robinson yesterday found for the plaintiff in the case of J. F. Hackfeld vs. P. E. R. Strauch et al., foreclosure of mortgage.

Judge De Bolt yesterday made an order authorizing W. W. Hall as administrator of the estate of E. R. Newman, deceased, to sell the drug stock and leases belonging to the estate.

Geo. W. Smith, W. C. Finley and E. J. Mathews are appointed appraisers. George Chalmers, of Waimanalo, was yesterday appointed guardian of his two minor children.

The trial of the case of E. K. Prendergast vs. Peter Martin has been set down for next Thursday.

Clara H. Banning has appealed from Judge Gear's decision removing J. A. Magoon as trustee of the Banning Estate.

L. K. Kellinot was appointed by Judge Robinson as guardian of her four minor children.

BORN.

M'TIGHE—In this city, June 9, 1903, to the wife of Thos. F. McTighe, a son. To Mr. and Mrs. Archie Young, a son.

MARRIED.

AYRES-NAKEA—In this city, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, June 10, 1903, by the Rev. Fitz, Herbert M. Ayres and Mrs. Rebecca Dick 1 Nakea.

DIED.

M'KENZIE—At North Shore, Auckland, New Zealand, May 13, '03, Mrs. Agnes Melvin McKenzie, relict of the late Dr. Duncan McKenzie, and mother of Mrs. Robert J. Creighton of Honolulu.

BY AUTHORITY

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu. In Re Dissolution of the Judd & Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Judd & Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before 9 o'clock a. m., July 15th, 1903, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 9 o'clock a. m., of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii,
Honolulu, May 6th, 1903. 2487

ALLEN ESTATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Cleason Allen, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased testate—Order for Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

A Document purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Samuel Cleason Allen, deceased, having on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1903, been presented to said Probate Court, and a Petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Bathsheba M. Allen, Mark P. Robinson, Joseph O. Carter and Paul Muhlenberg having been filed by said Bathsheba M. Allen, widow of decedent;

It is hereby ordered, that Monday, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Judiciary Building in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given, by publication, once a week for four successive weeks, in the Hawaiian Gazette and Hawaiian Star, semi-weekly and daily newspapers respectively, published in said Honolulu, the last publication to be not less than ten days previous to the time therein appointed for hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, May 20th, A. D. 1903.

J. T. DE BOLT,
First Judge, Circuit Court, First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

Attest:

P. D. KELLETT, JR.,
Clerk.
Kinney, McClanahan & Bigelow, attorneys for Petitioner.
2489—May 22, 23, June 5, 12, 19.

H. M. VON HOLT TAKES THE LAND

It was the dark horse that won the race for the Lualualei lands. Harry M. von Holt, who had not previously been published as a competitor, carried off the prize in the Public Works office yesterday afternoon.

The price obtained, in competitive offers of valuations, is \$32,100. This is a paltry hundred more than the figure at which the same tract was sold to John M. Dowsett, representing the Wai-anae Company, in the transaction that was set aside under the protest of Senator L. L. McCandless after he had dropped out of the bidding.

It was half an hour after departmental closing time before the sale was effected. With Superintendent Cooper there were present Mr. Dowsett, his attorney Mr. Holmes, John A. McCandless, L. L. McCandless and Mr. von Holt.

Mr. Cooper would not receive a suggestion of less than \$32,000, which was made by Mr. Dowsett. It was raised \$100 by Mr. von Holt and there was no advance offered. Mr. Dowsett did not note a protest.

Sprains are often more serious than broken bones on account of not being properly treated. Apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely as soon as the injury is received and it will quickly restore the parts to a healthy condition. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.